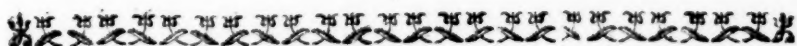




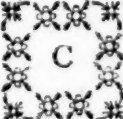
THE  
COURT and CITY  
MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1763.



*The Life of M. de SECONDAT, Baron de Montesquieu, by M. D'ALEMBERT.*

(Inserted in the French Encyclopedia.)

 Charles de Secondat, baron of La Brede and of Montesquieu, late president *a mortier* \* of the parliament of Bourdeaux, member of the French academy, of the royal academy of sciences and Belles Lettres of Prussia, and of the royal society of London, was born at the castle of La Brede, near Bourdeaux, the 18th of Jan. 1689, of a noble family of Guyenne. His great great grandfather, John de Secondat, steward of the household to Henry the second king of Navarre, and afterwards to

Jane daughter of that king, who married Antony of Bourbon, purchased the estate of Montesquieu for the sum of ten thousand livres, which this princess gave him by an authentic deed, as a reward for his probity and services.

Henry the third king of Navarre, afterwards Henry the fourth king of France, erected the lands of Montesquieu into a barony, in favour of Jacob de Secondat, son of John, first one of the gentlemen in ordinary of the bedchamber to this prince, and afterwards colonel of the regiment of Chatillon.

\* *Mortier* is a kind of cap proper to presidents of sovereign courts, who from hence are called *presidents à mortier*.

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John

John Gaston de Secondat, his second son, having married a daughter of the first president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, purchased the office of president *a mortier* in this society. He had several children, one of whom entered into the service, distinguished himself in it, and quitted it very early in life. This was the father of Charles de Secondat, author of the *Spirit of Laws*.

He discovered very soon what he one day would be, and his father employed all his attention to cultivate this rising genius, the object of his hope and of his tenderness. At the age of twenty, young Montesquieu already prepared materials for the *Spirit of Laws*, by a well-digested extract from those immense volumes, which compose the body of the civil law. The study of jurisprudence, however, though less dry to M. Montesquieu, than to the most part of those who apply to it, because he studied it as a philosopher, was not sufficient for the extent and activity of his genius. He inquired deeply at the same time, into subjects still more important and more delicate\*, and discussed them in silence, with that wisdom, with that decency, and with that equity, which he has since discovered in his works.

A brother of his father, president *a mortier* of the parliament of Bourdeaux, left his fortune and his office to M. de Montesquieu. He had been one of the counsellors of the parliament of Bourdeaux since the 24th of February 1714, and was received president *a mortier* the 13th of July 1716.

Some years after, in 1722, during the king's minority, his society employed him to present remonstrances upon occasion of a new impost: the public misery, represented by him to the sovereign, with as much address, as force of argument, obtained that justice which it demanded: but the impost, which had been suppressed, was soon after replaced by another: but the good citizen had done his duty.

He was received the 3d of April 1716 into the academy of Bourdeaux, which was then only beginning. A taste for music, and for works of pure entertainment, had at first assembled together the members who composed it. M. de Montesquieu believed, with reason, that the rising ardour and talents of his friends might be employed with still greater advantage to physical subjects. Luckily the duke de la Force, by a prize which he had just founded at Bourdeaux, seconded these rational and just de-

\* It was a work in the form of letters, the purpose of which was to prove that the idolatry of most of the Pagans does not appear to deserve eternal damnation.

figs. It was judged that an experiment properly made would be preferable to a weak discourse, or a bad poem; and Bourdeaux got an academy of sciences.

It was not till 1721, that is to say, at thirty-two years of age, that he published the *Perſian Letters* \*. The *Siamois*, and the *serious and comic amusements*, might have furnished him with the idea of it; but he excelled his model. The description of oriental manners, real, or supposed, of the pride and phlegm of Asiatic love, is but the smallest object of these letters; it only serves, so to speak, as a pretence for a delicate satire upon our manners, and for treating of several important subjects, which the author went to the bottom of, while he only appeared to glance at them. In this kind of moving picture, *Uſbec* chiefly exposes, with as much gentleness as energy, whatever amongst us most struck penetrating eyes; our way of treating the most silly things seriously, and of turning the most important into a joke; our conversations which are so blustering and so frivolous; our impatience even in the midst of pleasure itself; our prejudices and our actions perpetually in contradiction with our understandings; so much love of

glory joined with so much respect for the idol of court favour; our courtiers so mean and so vain; our exterior politeness to, and our real contempt of strangers, or our affected regard for them; the fantastickness of our tastes, than which there is nothing lower, but the eagerness of all Europe to adopt them; our barbarous disdain for the two most respectable occupations of a citizen, commerce and magistracy; our literary disputes so keen and so useless; our rage for writing before we think, and for judgment before we understand. To this picture, which is lively but without malice, he opposes, in the apologue of the *Troglodites*, the description of a virtuous people, become wise by misfortunes. A piece worthy of the portico. In another place, he represents philosophy, which had been a long time smothered, appearing all of a sudden, regaining, by a rapid progress, the time which he had lost; penetrating even amongst the Russians at the voice of a genius which invites her; while, among other people of Europe, superstition, like a thick atmosphere, prevents that light which surrounds them on all hands from reaching them. In fine, by the principles which he has established concerning the nature of an-

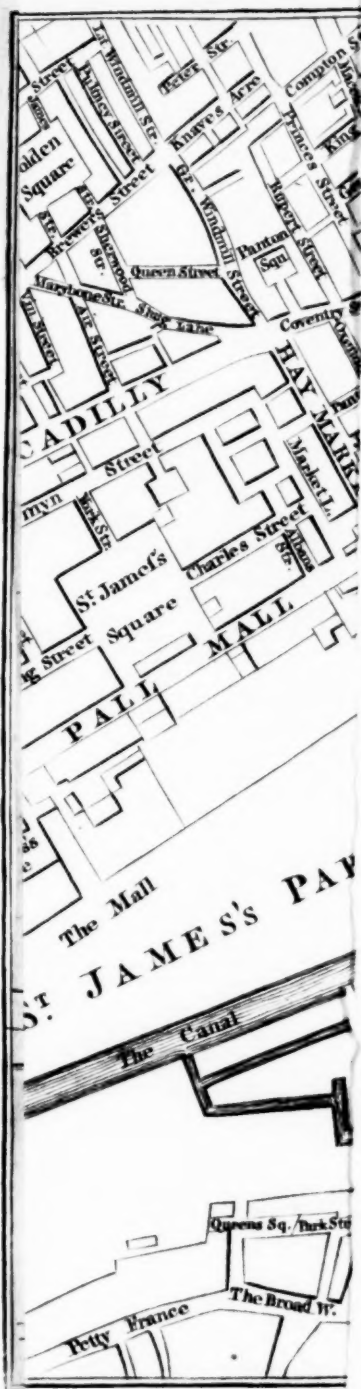
\* There has been lately published a new and correct translation of them by Mr. Filloyd, from the last French edition in 4to. of *Montesquieu's works*, with eleven new letters; printed for Mr. Tonſon.

cient and modern government, he presents us with the bud of those bright ideas, which have been since developed by the author in his great work.

Notwithstanding the success of this work, M. de Montesquieu did not openly declare himself the author of it. If he appears any where to touch upon more delicate questions, and which more nearly interest the christian religion, his reflections weighed with justice, are in fact very favourable to revelation; because he only shews how little human reason left to itself, knows concerning these subjects. In a word, among the genuine letters of M. de Montesquieu, the foreign printer had inserted some by another hand: and they ought at least, before the author was condemned, to have distinguished which properly belonged to him. Without regard to these considerations, on the one hand, hatred under the name of zeal, and on the other, zeal without discernment or understanding, rose and united themselves against the Persian Letters. Informers, a species of men dangerous and base, which even in a wise government are unfortunately sometimes listened to, alarmed, by an unfaithful extract, the piety of the ministry. M. de Montesquieu, by the advice of his friends, supported by the public voice, having offered himself for that place in the French academy vacant by the death

of M. de Sacy, the minister wrote a letter to the academy that his majesty would never agree to the election of the author of the Persian Letters; that he had not read the book; but that persons in whom he placed confidence, had informed him of their poisonous and dangerous tendency. M. de Montesquieu perceived what a stroke such an accusation might be to his person, his family, and the tranquillity of his life. He neither put so high a price upon literary honours, either keenly to seek them, or to affect to disdain them when they came in his way, nor in a word to regard the simple want of them as a misfortune: but a perpetual exclusion, and especially the motives of that exclusion, appeared to him to be an injury. He saw the minister, declared to him that for particular reasons he did not own the Persian Letters; but that he would be still further from disowning a work for which he had no reason to blush; and that he ought to be judged after a reading, and not upon an information: at last the minister did what he ought to have begun with; he read the book, loved the author, and learned to place his confidence better. The French academy was not deprived of one of its greatest ornaments; and France had the happiness to preserve a subject which superstition, or calumny, was ready to deprive her of: For M. de  
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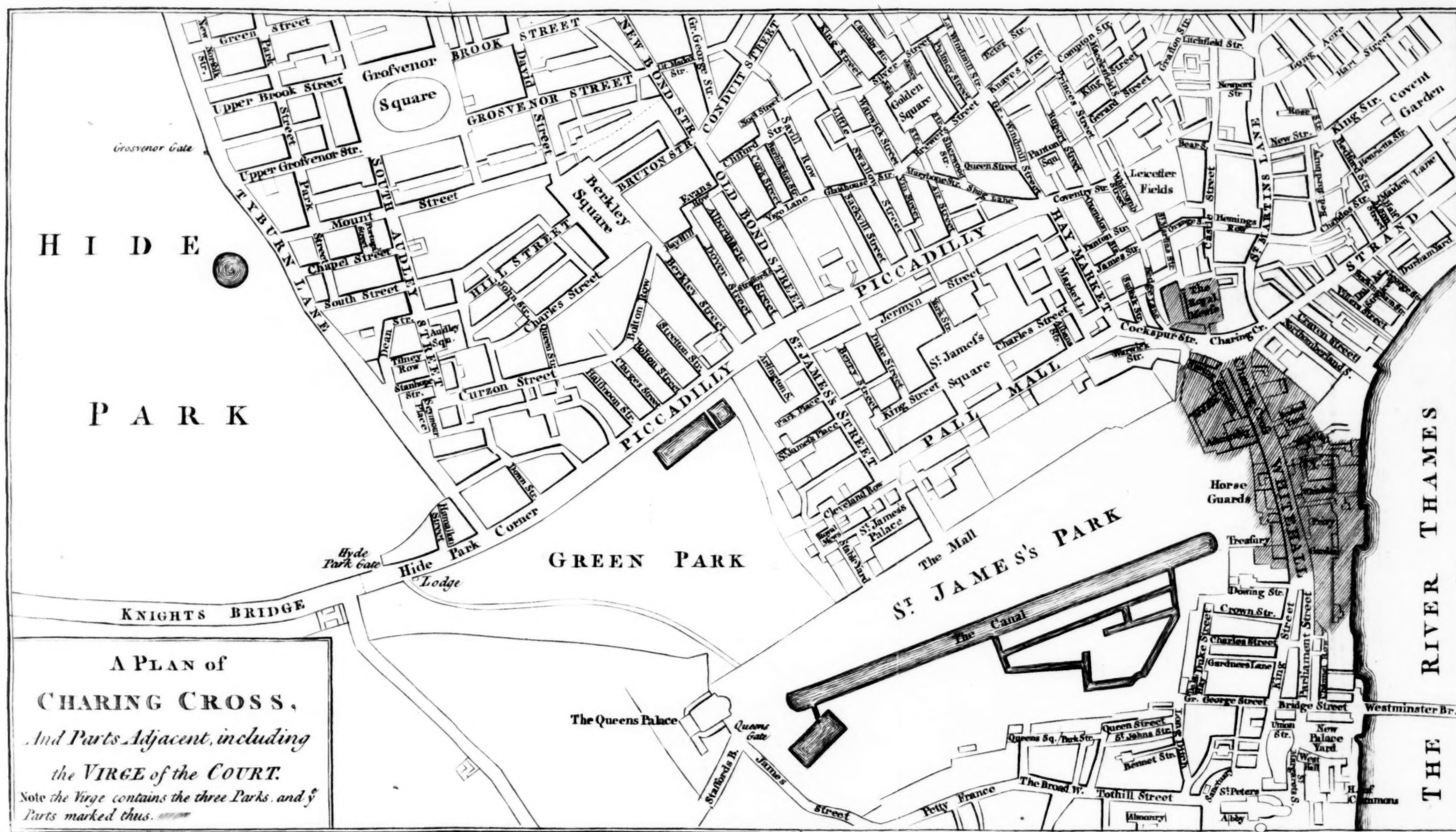




y Magazine,

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Montesquieu had declared to the government, that after that kind of affront which they were about to put upon him, he would go among foreigners, who with open arms offered to

receive him, in quest of that safety, that repose, and perhaps those rewards, which he might have hoped for in his own country.

(*To be continued.*)

*The nature and original of the Oratorio. By Dr. Brown.*

THE Oratorio is a dramatic representation of some story taken from the sacred scriptures, or the records of the church, accompanied with music. Its origin is attributed to the barbarous period of the croisades; when companies of pilgrims, returning from Jerusalem, formed themselves into choirs, and sung the praises and achievements of saints and martyrs. Thus it is said to have arisen and been established in France. But how it could assume the form of dramatic representation accompanied with music, is hard to say, without supposing it (like the opera) to have been the effect of an imitation. On this principle we may trace it to a probable origin. It is well known, that the Pagan shows were often exhibited in the temples, or at the tombs of deceased heroes: it is to no less certain, that the early christians adopted the practice, with a due change of objects, either from a mere imitation of the pagan custom, or with a view to the conversion of idolaters.

Nothing, therefore, could be more natural, than that the musical accompaniment should remain, though the objects were changed. Of this mode of piety we have a clear instance in a discourse of Augustine, who condemned the practice; where speaking of Cyprian's tomb, he says, 'Not many years ago, the petulance of the dancers had invaded this sacred place, where the martyr's body is laid: all night long prophane songs were sung, and were accompanied with theatrical gesticulations.' Now supposing this practice to have still subsisted in some remote or obscure part of Asia, or Greece, it might naturally be adopted by companies of devout pilgrims, in their peregrinations to the Holy Land; and thus the sacred musical drama would be naturally produced.

In Italy the origin of the oratorio is said to have been more recent, and clearly the effect of an imitation. We are told, that the famous Philip de Nery, a native of Florence, and founder of the congregation of the priests



priests of the oratory in the year 1540, observing the strong passion of the Roman people for musical representations, invented the sacred drama, with a view to their improvement in piety. Hence it is said to have received the name of oratorio, which it still wears. The opera, already established at Venice and Rome, was his model: he had little more to do, than to change the objects from from pagan to christian: and thus from Italy it spread into other parts of Europe.

The capital impropriety and defect of this entertainment, while it wears the dramatic form, is the perpetual recitative, or musical accompaniment, in the interlocutory parts, similar to that of the opera. This is a circumstance so repugnant to modern manners, and therefore so far out of nature, that no audience can be much affected by the representation, or take part in an action so improbably feigned. The necessary effect of this glaring improbability is a general inattention to the subject, and a regard centered chiefly on the music and execution.

Of this species of poem the Italians have some fine ones, written by Metastasio. They cannot, perhaps, be ranked in the first class, either for sublimity or pathos. But elegance of style, simplicity of plan and conduct, animated by a noble spirit of devotion, prevails throughout these compositions.

The music of the oratorio in Italy too much resembles that of the opera: simplicity, majesty, and devout expression, are sacrificed to the composer's vanity, or ill-directed art.

The performance of this sacred drama in Italy is said to be attended with many of the said circumstances of impropriety with that of the opera, from which it had its origin: all tending to render it rather a subject of mere amusement, than of piety and virtue. Add to this, that being performed in the churches, it may be questioned whether the drama be dignified, or the temple profaned, by so inadequate a representation.

In France, I do not find the oratorio is now in use. Its first rude form produced comedy and tragedy in that kingdom: but the parent seems to have died at their birth.

In England, this sacred drama is in some respects well, in others, ill conducted. Next to the perpetual musical accompaniment, the leading impropriety hath arisen from an entire separation of the poet's and musician's office. Even when the poet remains principal, this separation tends to bad effects; but to complete the evil, the musician's character hath here, in many instances, assumed the precedence; and the poet become subservient to him, as his director. How this came to pass, may be easily explained. This kind of poem being un-  
known

known in England when Handel arrived; and that great musician being the first who introduced the oratorio; it became a matter of necessity, that he should employ some writer in his service. Now this being a degradation, to which men of genius would not easily submit, he was forced to apply to versifiers instead of poets. Thus the poem was the effect either of hire or favour, when it ought to have been the voluntary emanation of genius. Hence, most of the poems he composed to, are such, as would have sunk and disgraced any other music than his own.

But although his exalted genius bore itself up against this weight of dulness; yet such a leading defect could not fail to have essential effects on the musician's art. For although no man ever possessed greater powers of musical expression; yet, when the writer gave him sometimes little, and sometimes nothing to express, the main foundation of his art failed him: he was in the situation of a great painter, who should be

destined to give life, by colours, to a dead and unmeaning design \*. Nay, even where any degree of poetical expression happened to give play to his expressive powers, yet still, the general composition being unconnected, weak, and unaffecting, there could be neither contrast nor succession of pathetic songs and choirs; which, when properly united in one great subject, heighten each other by a continued progression, like the successive scenes of a well-planned tragedy. Had Handel's airs and choirs been composed in this connected manner, and the probability of the representation in other respects preserved, their effect had been proportionable. At present, being often disjointed, and deprived of that connection which ought to arise from the poet's art, they lose all the force which an accumulation of passion would have produced. They stand single: while in a well-conducted poem, the effect of every succeeding song, or choir, would be heightened by the power of the preceding.

\* The Messiah is an exception to this general remark: though that grand musical entertainment is called an oratorio, yet it is not dramatic; but properly a collection of hymns, or anthems, drawn from the sacred scriptures: in strict propriety, therefore, it falls under another class of composition, which we have elsewhere considered. — The oratorio of Sampson is properly dramatic: but the poem is so much changed in the attempt towards accommodating it to music, that it can hardly be regarded as the work of Milton. — The L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, are two elegant poems, and finely set to music by Handel: but being merely descriptive, and in no degree pathetic, they cannot be ranked among the highest forms of poetry; nor could they give play to his highest powers of expression.

*Dreadful*

*Dreadful Instance of an unjust Revenge; A Moorish Tale.*

THERE were once in the country beyond Tunis two petty kings of adjoining provinces, the one called Maomhang, the other Coashti. Maomhang was a prince possessed of almost every virtue, a tender husband, a most affectionate parent, and a sincere and noble Friend: these were his virtues in private life, and in his public character he was a true father of his people, and of a temper so duly proportioned of justice and clemency, that nature seemed to have peculiarly formed him for the high office he was vested with. With all these virtues it is strange to relate, that he was of all men the most revengeful; and this not from principle, but merely as an act of piety and obedience to his dying father, who had said to him on his death-bed, "Son, you have seen the miseries of my reign. I have too late learnt the cause of them; but that you may be happier, remember it is my dying command to you, *Never forgive an injury.*" This command, delivered in so solemn a manner, had that weight with the then young Prince, that he determined wholly to fashion his conduct by it: and custom gave him at length an unalterable bent of mind to obey it.

His natural goodness, however, long prevented his having any opportunity of putting into act his purposed resolutions;

but at length it happened that he had an occasion, and indeed a most melancholy one, but such an one withal, as rendered it impossible for him of along time to act according to his determined sentiments: the event was this.

Chimyan, his eldest and most beloved son, one day, in his usual diversion of hunting, was engaged with his attendants in the chase of a lioness, who ran before him across the mountains which divided his Father's dominions from those of Coashti, and which it was, by the laws of both nations, death for the subjects of either to pass without leave from the monarch whose territories they entered; the prince, however, young and eager of his sport, without considering the consequence, trod upon at once the mountains and the laws, and crossing them, killed his prey on the other side: proud of his victory he was now turning to his attendants to call them about him, but found himself alone, and by this time surrounded by a party sent out by the governor of the frontier town to apprehend him.

In fine he was made prisoner, and without a trial led to execution. The punishment on this occasion was death after a varied scene of torture: the prince in vain told them his condition; the savage governor thought him but the more guilty for that, and persisted in his order for the

execution. The unfortunate prince was, in short, stretched on a scaffold, the skin of his feet stripped, and one hand, one ear, and his nose cut off, when orders came from Coashti, who had by this time heard of it, not to touch him, but dismiss him honourably with presents, and send him, with the victim of his courage, carried before him in triumph, to the court of his father.

The unfortunate Prince was on this immediately untied and given into the care of the ablest surgeons, a message of condolence sent to his father, and Coashti came to him in person, excused the crime with tears, and made him the next day sit up and see the governor who had been the author of it, with his whole Family, (for such was the custom of this barbarous people in highly criminal cases) suffer death with the same tortures. After this, when he was recovered of his wounds, he was sent home with honours ten times greater than those before intended him, and letters from Coashti, representing his detestation of what had been done in the strongest colours, and giving circumstantial accounts of the whole proceeding against the governor, who had dared to authorize it.

But what was the distraction of Maomhang on seeing his beloved son thus deformed and mangled. Paternal fondness and his beloved revenge long combated within him which should be greater; he received with a

fullen silence the letters of the king his neighbour, and his grief and anger being both too great for words, sent away the messengers without an answer.

Coashti, who was a monarch of great mildness, knew how to pity the distresses of human nature on so affecting an occasion, and looked on all as the effect of grief alone, too great for words. Maomhang, on the other hand, found his affliction doubled, in that he was too weak to attack his neighbour openly in war, and spent his life in fruitless attempts to revenge himself privately; all intercourse was forbid between the two kingdoms, and rewards offered by Maomhang to all who should destroy, or even in any way injure, the subjects of Coashti. A series of years were after this spent on Maomhang's part with fruitless attempts to annoy, and on Coashti's, in earnest wishes to make some amends to the injured Chimyan, whose generous behaviour, while under cure of his wounds, and open forgiveness and offer of friendship at his departure, had left an indelible image of virtue and true greatness in his breast. The revengeful temper of the father was indeed wholly unknown to Coashti, or had it not, would have been lost in the remembrance of the amiable sweetness of the prince's.

In the height of these thoughts it happened, that the only son of Coashti died: after the usual time of mourning for him, the afflicted father, who had now a female offspring only left,

thought he could not do a greater good to his country, or make a nobler amends to the injured Chimyan, than by giving him this daughter in marriage, and making him his heir. His dominions were of more than ten times the extent and greatness of Maomhang's, and he doubted not the good reception of his offer; so at once fixed a day, invited all principal persons of his own nation, and desired his neighbour prince to bring his son, and all his friends, to solemnize the marriage, and witness the act of settlement, by which he gave him as his daughter's portion, the inheritance of his dominions.

The prince, who had seen and indeed loved the lady, and had withal a most tender sense of the kindness of Coashti to him in his afflictions, received this news with the most sincere delight imaginable. And Maomhang, who since his son's affliction had never before been seen to smile, openly expressed his satisfaction in it. On the day appointed, the bridegroom attended by his father and four hundred of the principal people of his kingdom, went to Coashti, who led out the bride to meet them, and in presence of twice that number of his own principal subjects, delivered her and the right of inheritance of his dominions to Chimyan, and then turning to his father said, *You are sensible how far I was from having any share in the guilt of my subject, whose cruelty to your son I have ever since la-*

*mented; and I am now most happy that I have it in my power to to make some amends for it, and at the same time ally myself to so noble a prince, and to so just and good a monarch as yourself.*

Maomhang received this compliment with a fullen joy, and only answered, *We will drink together all of us to my son's happiness, and then my heart will be at rest.* And taking up a bowl, and delivering another to his son, said to Coashti, *We who are kings will drink our mutual wishes in the same cup, and let all the rest in single bowls follow our example; when we are laid in peace and ashes he will be happy.* Saying this he drank a hearty draught, and Coashti receiving the cup from him, swallowed the remainder; the rest all followed their example, and behold in a moment after, the place was strewed with so many dead carcases. In short, the bride, the prince, the nobles, all fell together, the two kings only remaining alive.

Coashti, motionless as a statue, stood fixed with sorrow too great for all expression; while on the other hand, Maomhang lifting up his eyes to heaven in fury and distraction, cried out for vengeance on himself, and threw himself on the dead body of his son. Coashti continued, with silent horror, looking on the dreadful prospect; when a slave of Maomhang's threw himself at his feet, and trembling, addressed himself to him in these words; *My royal master, said he, unknown to the prince, poisoned all that was to be*



*he drank with a certain fatal herb, on which nature has set so strong a mark of malignity, that it even shrinks as if alive, from the hand that goes to gather it; but into the cup out of which the prince was to drink, he put a certain remedy, some of the root of the same herb, intending thus to perish himself, and involve all his friends, his son only excepted, in the same destruction, in order to make secure of his revenge on you; but by mistake, I find, he has delivered to the prince a wrong cup, and taken for himself and you the draught of safe-*

*ty, intended for his son alone.*

Maomhang at the end of this relation, leapt from the ground, declared aloud the truth of it, and desired to die: to which the afflicted Coashti answered, *No: Thou shalt live, and be that way a greater torment to thyself.* In fine, he had him imprisoned, and kept from the means of death; and saw him live out 26 years afterwards an everlasting torment to himself, and a dreadful warning to all others, of the horrors of an unjust revenge.

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### To the A U T H O R S.

GENTLEMEN,  
**T**HE advantageous peace that the king of Prussia hath happily procured, brings to my mind the following extraordinary, yet well authenticated, anecdote, which I imagine will be acceptable to many of your readers.

Your's, &c.

J. PIERCE.

**I**N 1758, whilst his Prussian majesty was besieging Olmutz, the French ambassador, alarmed at the probable consequences of that king's success, was desirous of persuading the empress-queen to think of some terms of accommodation. He ventured to ask her, if, in case of bad fortune, she would wait for her victorious enemy at Vienna, and stand a siege in her capital? No, sir, said that prin-

cess, when he advances to Vienna, I will retreat to Presburg. And what, madam, replied the ambassador, if Vienna should not be able to arrest the conqueror in his progress, you will hardly throw yourself into the arms of the Turk? *That* I will never do, answered the empress; I will collect my faithful Hungarians, and perhaps I may give battle to the king before Presburg; should I be defeated, I will write to a letter to him, in which I will let him know that our differences are *inexpiable*; that therefore I will meet him, at a place to be named, in my post-chaise, with a brace of pistols; that we will draw up near to each other, and *he* then shall perceive, that I have a courage above my fortune, and a resolution superior to my sex.

X 2

*Abra-*

*A chronological history of the principal events of the late war, from its commencement to the proclaiming of peace.*

## MDCCLV.

*April 2.* Commodore James took the fort of Severndroog of 54 guns, fort Goa of 40 guns, and two less forts of 20 guns each, belonging to Angria, and delivered them up to the Marattas, according to treaty.

— *9.* Bancote, the most northern port of consequence in Angria's dominions, surrendered to the above commodore, and, with the full consent of the Marattas, kept by the East-India company; it is now called fort Victoria.

*June 8.* The Alcide of 64 guns, and 480 men; and the Lys, pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only 22, with eight companies of land forces on board, were taken 25 leagues off Newfoundland, N. E. of Cape Race, by the Dunkirk and Defiance, belonging to vice-admiral Boscawen's squadron.

— *16.* Fort Beau-sejour, on the isthmus of Chignecto, surrendered to lieut. col. Monckton.

*July 9.* General Braddock was defeated from an ambuscade of French and Indians, within ten miles of fort Duquesne; with the loss of his own life and near one thousand men killed and wounded.

*Sept. 3.* Colonel Johnson obtained a victory over the French regulars, Canadians and Indians, commanded by the baron de Dieskau. The colonel for this acceptable service was

created a baronet, and received a pecuniary reward from the British parliament.

*Nov. 11.* The Orford of 70 guns, took the l'Esperance of 74 guns, but mounting only 24. This ship was afterwards obliged to be sunk.

The parliament granted for the service of this year 1755, 4,520,327 l. 12 s. 8 d.

## MDCCLVI.

*Jan. 16.* The kings of Great Britain and Prussia signed a treaty for keeping all foreign troops out of the empire.

*Feb. 13.* Rear-admiral Watson reduced fort Geriah, the capital of Angria's dominions.

*March 11.* The Warwick of 60 guns was taken by the chevalier d'Aubigny.

— *27.* The Sieur de Lery took fort Bull by assault, a considerable distance from Oswego.

*May 1.* A Treaty of reciprocal guaranty was signed between the king of France and the empress-queen.

— *17.* Great Britain declared war against France.

— *20.* A sea engagement in the Mediterranean between admiral Byng, rear-admiral West, and Galiffionere, to the disgrace of Byng; for which he was afterwards shot.

— *25.* The States-general determined on a neutrality between Great Britain and France.

*June 4.* The subah, or viceroy of Bengal, treacherously obliged

bliged the factory of Cossimbuzar to surrender.

— 9. France declared war against Great Britain.

12. The Litchfield and Norwich man of war took the Arc-enciel of 50 guns, 578 men, with ammunition, &c. for Louisburg.

— 20. The subah of Bengal took fort William, or Calcutta; when 146 persons were thrust into a close room, called the black-hole prison, of a cube of 18 feet. Between eight in the evening, and a quarter after six the next morning, 123 persons were miserably suffocated.

— 29. Minorca surrendered to the French.

Aug. 14. The French took fort Oswego, on the lake Ontario.

Oct. 1. The battle of Lowoschitz between the king of Prussia and marshal Brown; both parties claimed the victory, and sung Te Deum.

— 16. Sixteen thousand Saxon troops, being enclosed on every side, surrendered prisoners, of war to the Prussians.

Nov. 22. The Concord of 30 guns, was lost on some rocks.

Dec. 30. Col. Clive, assisted by admiral Watson, took fort Bushudgia.

The parliament granted for the supplies of this year 1756, 7,915,430l. 4s. 6d. 3.

MDCCLVII.

Jan. 1, 2. Calcutta was re-

taken by part of admiral Watson's fleet.

— 5. The populous town of Hughley was taken and burnt by capt. Smith.

Jan. The Terrible Privateer, captain Death, after an obstinate engagement of seven hours, in which the brave captain was killed, was taken by the Vengeance privateer, &c.

Jan. The Pondicherry Indiaman of 1000 tons, valued at 160,000 l. was taken by the Dover of 40 guns, capt. Hill.

Jan. The Greenwich of 50 guns, was taken by a French squadron.

Feb. 5. Col. Clive defeated the army of the Nabob.

March 23. Admiral Watson and Col. Clive reduced Chandanagore, the chief of the French settlements in Bengal.

April 21. The duke Bevern defeated count Konigsfegg at Reichenberg in Bohemia; the loss of the Austrians was considerable.

May 6. The king of Prussia gained an important victory over the Austrians, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine and marshal Browne, near Prague.

— 23 and 24. The Austrian army besieged in Prague made a sally in the night, but were repulsed with the loss of 1000 men killed and wounded.

May. The America of 600 tons, valued at 30,000 l. was taken by the Squirrel, and brought into Yarmouth.

— The Superb, and the Renown,

Renown, two rich prizes, were taken by the Somerset and Rochester.

*May.* The Aquilon man of war was drove on shore, and destroyed by the Antelope near La Hogue bay.

— The Merlin sloop of war was taken by the Machault privateer, and carried into Breft.

*June 14.* The French took Bielfield in Westphalia.

— 18. The king of Prussia with 32,000 men, attacked marshal Daun at the head of 60,000, and suffered a considerable loss.

— 19. Col. Clive took the town and fort of Cutwa; near the island of Cassimbuzar.

— 25. Col. Clive totally defeated the nabob, or subah, of Bengal in the plain of Plaisly.

— 26. Vizagapatam surrendered to M. de Buffly.

— 27, 28. Count Colloredo, minister plenipotentiary from the empress-queen, desired passports to quit the kingdom.

*June.* The Borrine, of 14 guns, with stores for Canada, was taken and brought into Portsmouth by capt. Rowley in the Harwich.

— The duc d'Aquitaine East-Indiaman was taken by the Eagle and Medway.

*July 1.* The prince of Conti Indiaman was taken by five privateers.

— 3. Embden surrendered to the marquis d'Auuet.

— 5. Memel surrendered to the Russians.

— 16. Gottingen surrendered to the marquis d'Armentieres.

— 19 and 20. Ostend and Newport admitted French garisons.

*July.* Gabel was taken by the Austrians.

— 23. Zittau, in Upper Silesia, surrendered to the Austrians.

*July 26.* Marshal d'Etrées attacked the duke of Cumberland near Hastenbeck, and obliged him to retreat to Hamelen.

— 28. Hamelen surrendered to the French. Hanover being no longer covered, the regency sent deputies to the French army to treat about the contributions.

*Aug. 9.* The marquis de Montcalm took fort William Henry.

— The French took possession of Brunswick and Wolfenbottle.

— 23. The French entered the Hanoverian camp at Verden.

— 23. Gueldres capitulated to the French.

— 30. Marshal Lehwald, with less than 30,000 men, attacked 80,000 Russians under marshal Apraxin, near Nor-kitten in Prussia: both parties had some claim to victory.

— The Merlin sloop of war was retaken from the French.

*Sept.* The Swedes invaded Prussian Pomerania.

— The French took possession of Bremen.

*Sept.*

*Sept.* 6. General Haddick took Bautzen.

— 8. The convention of Closter-Severn signed.

— 13. The Russian army retreated out of Prussia.

— 23. Capt. How in the *Magnamine*, &c. Greaves in the *Barfleur*, took the fort of Aix.

— 24 and 25. Vice-admiral Holbourne's fleet suffered greatly by a storm; ten ships of the line were dismasted; and the *Tilbury* of 60 guns drove on the rocks off cape Foucett, and was lost, and most of the crew.

— 26. The prince of Bevern abandoned Lignitz, in Silesia, to the Austrians.

*Oct.* 16. General Haddick entered the suburbs of Berlin, and levied a contribution of 200,000 crowns upon that city.

*Nov.* 5. The battle of Rosbach; in which the king of Prussia, with 20,000 men, entirely defeated 50,000 French and Imperialists, under the princes Soubise and Saxe-Hildburghausen.

— 12. The Austrians took Schweidnitz — The garriſon ſoon after hearing of the king's victory at Rosbach, fell upon their escorte, defeated it, and afterwards joined his Prussian majesty.

— 22. The *Hermione* frigate taken by the *Unicorn*.

— 22. Prince Charles of Lorrain and Daun forced the intrenchments of the prince of Bevern, near Breslau. Two days after the latter was taken

prisoner by the Austrians, as he was reconnoitring the position of their army.

— 25. The city of Breslau capitulated to the Austrians.

*Dec.* 4. Mr. Pitt was appointed secretary of state.

— 5. The king of Prussia gained a very great victory over prince Charles and Daun, near the village of Leuthen.

— 20. Breslau surrendered to the king of Prussia.

— 29. Lignitz surrendered to the king of Prussia.

— 29. Harburg capitulated to the allies.

— 29. The Swedes in Demmin capitulated.

— 30. Anclam abandoned by the Swedes, and taken possession of by marshal Lehwald.

— The Prussian general Werner, before the end of this year took possession of Jargendorf, Troppau, and Tefchin in Upper Silesia.

Supplies granted by parliament for this year 1757, 8,330,906 l. 4 s. 6 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

MDCCLVIII.

*Jan.* 17, 18. Capt. Tyrrel destroyed a fort in Grand Ance bay.

— 22. The Russians took possession of Koningsberg.

*Feb.* 18. The marquis de Ville dislodged the Prussians from Troppau, in Upper Silesia.

— 20. The castle of Rottenbourg surrendered to the Hanoverians.

— 23. The French evacuated the city of Bremen.

The same day the hereditary prince



prince of Brunswick took the town of Hoya upon the Weser.

— 26. The French garrison quitted Zell.

— 28. The French evacuated Hanover.

— 28, 29. The Foudroyant, a French man of war of 80 guns, was taken.

*March* Minden surrendered to the Hanoverians.

— 13. The Swedish garrison in the fort of Pennamunde, on the isle of Usedom, surrendered.

— 19, 20. The French and Austrians, on the approach of commodore Holmes evacuated Embden.

— 20. The French evacuated Munden.

— 21. The French evacuated Cassel.

*March* The Pacifique, of Nantz, a rich prize, was taken by the Windsor, captain Faulkner, and brought into Plymouth.

— The French abandoned Munster, Paderborn, and Lipstadt.

*April* 5. His majesty ordered Mr. Pitt to resign.

— The castle of Vechte, in which were seven companies, surrendered to an Hanoverian captain and 150 men.

— The Mount Martin East-Indiaman was taken by the Dublin captain Rodney.

— 16. Schweidnitz surrendered to the king of Prussia.

— 29. A smart sea engagement between admiral Pocock and M. D'Ache 7 leagues W. by N. of Alamparvy.

— 29. The Raifonable, a

French ship of war, taken by the Dorsetshire.

*May* 1. Fort Lewis, upon the river Senegal, capitulated to the English.

— 3. Cuddalore, or Gorgelour, surrendered to lieutenant gen. Lally.

— 26. The English made an unsuccessful attack upon the French settlement at Goree.

— 30. and 31. The allied army took Kaisersworth in the night.

*June* 2. The allied army passed the Rhine and took Cleves.

— 2. The English garrison of fort St. David made prisoners of war, by the French. — Dovecotah, a fort about 11 leagues from St. Davids was evacuated by orders from Madras.

— 9. The duke of Marlborough destroyed several ships of war and 70 merchant ships at St. Maloe.

— 23. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick gained a victory over the prince de Clermont, near Crevelt.

— 25. The French abandoned Nuyts.

— 29. The king restored Mr. Pitt to his office.

*July* The king of Prussia was obliged to raise the siege of Olmutz.

— 7. Dusseldorf capitulated to the allies.

— 8. General Abercrombie attacked the Marquis de Montcalm, strongly encamped near Ticonderoga, but was unfortunately defeated.

— 23. The duke de Broglie,

lio, defeated the prince of Isenbourg, near Sanderhausen, after an obstinate engagement of six hours; the force of the former was greatly superior.

— 26. Louisbourg surrendered to admiral Boscawen and general Amherst.

— 27. The Prussian garrison in the fort of Pennamunde surrendered to the Swedes.

— The French took possession of Gottingen.

Aug. 3. Admiral Pocock had a second engagement with M. d' Aché; the French kept a running fight from one o'clock till near three, and then made what sail they could away.

— 5. M. de Chevert with a vast superior force defeated Gen. Imhorf, at Meer near Rees.

— 8. Cherburg surrendered at discretion to lieutenant Gen. Bligh and commodore How.

— 9. The Hanoverians evacuated Dusseldorp.

— 9. The Indian disciplined soldiers, inhabitants of the woods, sallied out upon Gen. Lally, with so much success that Lally abandoned the siege of Tanjore and retreated to Carical.

— 23. The Russians raised the siege of Custrin.

— 25. The king of Prussia defeated the Russian general count Fermor, at Zorndorf.

— 27. Lieutenant Col. Bradstreet took fort Frontenac.

Sept. 6. The Prussian garrison of the fortress of Jonenstein

capitulated to the prince of Deux-Ponts.

— Gen. Retzow dislodged the Austrian Gen. Laudohn from Fishbuch.

— 14. Major Grant was defeated at Fort du Quesne by the garrison that sallied out upon him.

— 21. The Russians evacuated Landsberg.

— 28. Major gen. Wedel drove the Swedes out of Fehrbellin.

Oct. 10. The prince of Soubise defeated Gen. Oberg, at Luttenberg.

— 14. Marshal Daun surprised the king of Prussia in his camp near Hoch-Kirchen, which was pillaged.

— 29. Major Heydon governor of Colberg, obliged the Russian Gen. Palmbach to raise the siege of that place.

Nov. 5 and 6. Gen. Harsch hastily raised the siege of Neiss on the approach of the king of Prussia.

— 8. Marshal Daun appeared before Dresden.

9. and 10. The Austrians retired from Cosel, which they had blockaded for 4 months.

12. Gen. Wedel obliged the Austrian Gen. Haddick to abandon his design upon Torgau.

14. Major-general Malachowski and Col. de Hordt attacked and put the Austrians to flight under general Haddick, near Eulenberg. Afterwards the Austrians raised the blockade of Leipstick, and retired to Freyberg; of which the Prus-

fians soon after took possession.

—— 16. On the king of Prussia's arrival at Lauban, marshal Daun raised the siege of Dresden.

—— 22, 23. The French evacuated Munden and Cassel.

—— 24. The French burnt and abandoned Fort du Quesne, of which brigadier-general Forbes took possession, and named it Pittsburg.

*Dec. 1.* The marquis de Castries took St. Gour and Rhindfels.

—— 7. Colonel Forde defeated the French army in Golconda.

—— 8. Capt. Knox took possession of fort Rajamundry; the barrier and key to Viragapatam country.

—— 29. The island of Goree surrendered to commodore Keppel.

Supplies granted by parliament for this year 1758, 10,475,007 l. 1 d.

MDCCLIX.

*Jan. 1.* General Dohna took Damgarten for the king of Prussia; five days after he repossessed himself of Swedish Pomerania, and forced the superior army of the enemy to retire under the cannon of Stralsund.

—— 2. Prince Soubise seized upon Frankfort.

—— 4. The Grantham, a rich East-Indiaman, taken by two French men of war off cape Falso.

—— 16. Commodore Moore's squadron destroyed the batteries, and drove the French from their

intrenchments at Point des Negres on the island of Martinico, and the same night landed the troops; but were obliged to reembark the next night.

—— 17. The Swedish garrison of Demmin capitulated.

—— 23, 24. Commodore Moore silenced the fort of Basterre on the island of Guadeloupe, and all the batteries, and put all the land forces, under major-gen. Hopson in possession of that fort.

*Feb. 17.* The French raised the siege of Madras, and Lally made a precipitate retreat.

—— Captain Knox took Narisipore in Golconda.

—— 26. Captain Maclean took the little fort of Concale in Golconda.

—— 28. Erfurth capitulated to the Prussian general Knobloch.

—— General Wopersnow took Posen, and destroyed a Russian magazine of flour sufficient to subsist 50,000 men for three months.

*March 1, 2.* The Austrians, on the approach of a body of the allies, abandoned Hirschfeld, Vocho, and all the Hessian bailiwicks.

—— 4. Captain Maitland made himself master of the castle of Surat, by composition.

—— 7. Col. Forde invested Massulipatam, in Golconda.

—— 15. The Prussians entered Mecklenbourg Schwerin.

—— 17. The Imperialists took Hirschfeld.

—— 21. The allies disarmed the garrison of Fulda.

*March*

*March* 25. The Prussians dislodged from the port of Griefenberg.

— 26. The Prussian general Knobloch took possession of Saalfeldt.

— 28. General Linstaldt drove the Austrians from Hoff.

— 31. The duke of Holstein dislodged the French from Freyensteinau.

*April* 1. The hereditary prince of Brunswick took the magazines at Meinungen, and made the garrison prisoners.

— 4. The count de Florentine of 60 guns was taken by Capt. Barrington of the Achilles.

— 7, 8. Col. Forde took Masulipatam, in Golconda, by storm.

— 13. Major Brereton took Conjeveram, in the East-Indies.

— 15. General Hulsen drove the Austrians out of their entrenchments at the pass of Passberg.

*April.* General Fouquet took Sacrgendorf, Ingerndorf, and Troppau.

*May* 1. Guadalupe capitulated to the English, and on the 26th following the island of Margalante also surrendered.

8. Prince Henry of Prussia obliged general Maguire, after a sharp dispute at Asch, near Hoff, to retire with loss towards Egra.

— 16. Prince Henry of Prussia entered Bamberg, without opposition.

*May.* General Knobloch

made himself master of Cronach.

— The Swedes retook Damgarten.

— 30. The vanguard of the army of the empire defeated by the Prussians near Hoff.

*June* 5. The allies took Erbefeld.

— 6. Clermont's volunteers took post at Ziegenhayn.

— 8. General Imhoff abandoned Fritzlar; and soon afterwards the French took possession of Cassel, Munden, Göttingen, and Eimbeck.

*June.* The French entered Paderborn.

— 30. The French took the castle of Ritberg; by a coup de main.

*July* 6. Rear-admiral Rodney burnt at Havre de Grace part of the stores of the flat-bottomed boats, overturned and damaged many of them, bombarded the place fifty-two hours, and set the town several times on fire.

— 9. Munden was taken by assault.

— 23. General Wedel with an army of Russians defeated one of Prussians under general count Solticoff, near Zulicau.

— 24. The French, on the approach of general Amherst, abandoned their lines at Ticonderoga.

— 24. The English defeated the French near Niagara.

— 25. Sir Will. Johnson

son took possession of fort Niagara.

—— 25. Munster surrendered to the French.

—— 28. M. de Schlieffen made himself master of Osnaburgh.

—— 27. The English landed on the isle of Orleans, in the river St. Laurence; but retreated on the 31st.

*Aug. 1.* The battle of Minden, when the French were defeated by the Allies: it began at 5 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till ten, when the French fled in disorder, with the loss of 7000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

—— 1. The hereditary prince of Brunswick defeated the duke de Brisac, in the mountains of Coveldt.

—— 2. Minden surrendered to the allies, at discretion.

—— 4. The marquis d'Armentieres raised the blockade of Lipsalt.

—— 4. Major Gen. Amherst took possession of Crownpoint; abandoned three days before by the French.

—— 5. City of Leipzig surrendered to the army of the empire.

—— 12. The king of Prussia attacked the Russians; but in the end was repulsed with vast loss.

—— 18, 19. Admiral Boscawen defeated M. de la Clue off cape Lagos, burnt and took several large men of war.

—— 19. The allies took Cassel.

—— 21. Wittenberg capitulated to the army of the empire.

—— 23. Lieut. col. Freytag took Ziegenhayn.

*Sept. 4.* Dresden surrendered to the army of the empire.

—— 6. General Imhorf raised the siege of Munster.

*Sept. 8.* Battle of Torgau, when the army of the empire was entirely routed by the Prussians under Gen. Wunsch.

*Sept. 10.* Vice admiral Pocock, the 3d time attacked and defeated M. d'Aché.

—— 10. The Swedish squadron attacked 12 Prussian vessels, and took eight of them, near the isle of Usedom, the garrison of which surrendered to them.

—— 11. The castle of Marburg capitulated.

*Sept.* The Swedes made themselves masters of Templin, near Berlin.

—— 13. Gen. Wunsch retook Leipzig.

—— 13. The British army landed near Quebec; and gained a victory over the French, in which the brave Gen. Wolfe was killed, and M. le Montcalm.

—— 13. Quebec surrendered to vice-admiral Saunders and brig. Townshend.

*Sept. 26.* Major Brereton took Trivatoor in the East-Indies.

*Oct. 14.* M. des Esars took Gombroon, a defenceless factory about 15 deg. W. of Surat.

*Nov. 5.* The Swedes abandoned Anclam, and repassed the Peene.

( To be concluded in our next )

The



The SECRET HISTORY of the COURT.

*Miss Sophia B——, in continuation to lady Betty L——.*

I HAVE most ardently wished for the opportunity I now enjoy, of conversing with you alone, that I might declare how much my heart is devoted to you, and yet fear you may deem me too presumptuous considering the shortness of our acquaintance; thus my heart struggles between the desire to make this declaration, and the fear of doing it; but when I consider how much your understanding is superior to that of the greater part of your sex, I hope you will attribute my freedom to the strong affection from which it flows, and not to the least want of that respect to which you are most justly entitled.

Lady Betty may easily suppose that my embarrassment was not lessened; however, as here he paused, some answer was to be made;——willing therefore to evade a direct one, I replied to that part of his discourse which I suppose he least expected, and as little desired.

I do not know, Sir, said I, how to receive a compliment to my understanding, that degrades at the same time the greatest part of my sex; and he who thinks meanly of most of us, is perhaps the last person who can sincerely respect any of us.

Madam, returned the colonel, sincerity, and not a view to make a compliment, directed my words; nor does the

ascribing a superior understanding to one of the sex, necessarily imply the imputation of idiocy to the rest; and with submission, I think that he cannot look upon any of the sex with indifference, who loves one of them with as much sincerity as I do. — After a small pause, and a little agitated, he added — I hope I have the happiness to address a heart hitherto as disengaged as mine has been till I first saw you. — If I were to consult the eagerness of my own heart, it would prompt me to ask what I have to hope from your favour; but lest I should be thought too intruding, I shall, for the present, only desire, that I may be indulged the continuance of your acquaintance, and be admitted one of your party with lady Charlotte and lord Winworth, a society that will be ever dear to me!

The polite voluntary conclusion of the colonel's present courtship pleased me very much, as it relieved me from the agitation I felt, and which indeed I never before experienced. — I suppose, lady Betty will conclude, it was the workings of love; hum! — perhaps — come, you shan't have the secret now — perhaps I don't know what it was myself.

Now, lady Betty, for my answer; I confess the unexpected relief that the colonel had granted

granted me, from that long rhapsody of love, with which I imagined I was going to be assaulted, made me reply rather with an air, I am afraid of too much complacency, that I had no objection to any acquaintance with a gentleman whom lady Charlotte had judged worthy of her's.

Our conversation now turned upon less interesting subjects; which however afforded the colonel an opportunity of discovering his great understanding, and noble sentiments.—Speaking occasionally of defamation and scandal, he declared that he thought his own sex were at least as culpable in this respect as ours; and that he did not find but that the men were too apt to indulge themselves in defaming one another. Talking on this subject he repeated a few lines, composed by a friend of his against evil-speaking, that pleased me so much that I could not help desiring a copy of them, that I might transmit them to you, to know if you like them as much as I do. I, for my own part, am so highly pleased with them, that I purpose to get them finely copied, and elegantly framed and glazed; and if ever I come to keep house, I'll have them hung up in some conspicuous part of my visiting room; the verses are as follows:

*A diffusive from defamation, addressed to both sexes.*

O social beings! favoured with a tongue,

Ne'er use a gift so great, to ends so wrong;

Wife t'improve, or innocent to please,

With studious caution shun the dire disease;

So happiness shall flow from friend to friend,

And speech not deviate from its first great end,

Which Nature, for your general good, design'd,

Gave as a key t'unlock the generous mind.

So you see, lady Betty, I have accepted of a present already from my ——— bless me, what was I going to say! — I think I hear you cry out, with your usual archness, — only, *lover*; — my dear! — out of the abundance of the heart the pen will write, as well as the heart speak — *truth*! — Upon my word, lady Betty, I believe I shall make you carry on a dumb dialogue with me till I am quite angry with you — or at least with myself — I believe I must lay down my pen — or burn my letter; for I think I dare not expose it even to lady Betty — However, as I have hitherto made you a privy-counsellor to my heart, I will not now abate of my confidence. As I know the goodness of your heart I will trust you with the weakness of mine.

Those who know, or pretend to know, human nature best, say, that our sex are as naturally susceptible of love as men, and

and that we chuse in secret, and rather suffer, than make, love; custom, say they, having unnaturally deprived us of that privilege. I will be ingenuous; I confess that I feel a something in favour of Villeroy that I never before experienced. Whether this partiality in his favour will terminate in love, or is already such, I cannot pretend to determine. Neither from the character that I have received of this gentleman, nor from the little judgment I myself have been able to form of him, during our short acquaintance, can I draw any conclusion against admitting him as a visitor. Nor are his circumstances as to fortune such as should make it prudent in me to guard against a more intimate connection. Notwithstanding, I say all this, lady Betty is not absolutely to conclude that he will be the man; for sincerely I don't know that myself. This I am very sure of, that I am in no hurry to have a master; I should like to be my own, a little while, and when I am tired, it will be time enough then to think of changing masters. If this then should prove the case it will be no wonder; for you know it is as unnatural to quarrel with ourselves as with any body; and then lady Betty it is as natural to fly from the tyrant self to the tyrant man — Aye, but lady Betty, if there should arise a disgust at this second master; there is no changing then — Indeed this is a very serious affair, and many of our sex I

am afraid consider it too lightly. May you and I never do so! We usually make this choice at a time of life little qualified to form a judgment; either at our own disposal, or at that of others; it is not easy to say which is best; it is hard to be forced, and no less difficult to chuse. I believe it would be a nice point to determine whether the arbitrariness of parents, or the folly of youth, have produced the most unhappy marriages. A view to riches commonly determines the former, and love the latter; the first is determined by a certainty, but has not as likely a tendency to happiness, which, it must be confessed, the other has. Not but that I am sensible that too often where love has been, mutual happiness has not been the consequence; but this has been always chargeable to other circumstances; for mutual love, unimpeded by other things, would certainly produce happiness. But marriages merely effected by interest I believe never proved happy. But I imagine one great source of unhappiness to our sex is, their being betrayed to have a person, actuated, not by love, but by interest. I wish our sex were more cautious; may you and I be so!

I must draw to a conclusion; for I am going on a party with lady Charlotte and lord Winworth, to Windsor; I suppose you will ask, is not the colonel one of the company — he is — Al much in a hurry as I am, s  
must

must take time to assure lady Betty, that I am,

my dearest lady,  
your most sincere friend,

SOPHIA B——.

P. S. I should have said that the colonel's conversation and mine was at last terminated by the arrival of lady Charlotte.

Oh, lady Betty! our party is put off; and I have strange and

disagreeable news to acquaint you with; the oddest affair imaginable has fell out; you may remember that there was something mysterious in the conduct of Lady Charlotte's mother as to lord Winworth; the secret is come out; and a sad one for poor Charlotte; grief and anger reign here: but I cannot inform you further till I write again. Adieu!

[*To be continued.*]

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*At the urgent request of a correspondent, and sensible that auctions are become a real nuisance, we have given a place to the following.*

### TO THE A U T H O R S.

**I** Happened very lately to have a mind to go to an auction in the county of Essex, where I and the company were highly disoblighd; and what is more extraordinary, by the very person, who, I think, should have strove, as much as in him lay, to have oblig'd his customers; but I am sorry to say it, it was quite the reverse; for there was not a person in the room, of what distinction soever, could so much as ask what was up, or any other question (the room being small, and the company pretty numerous, several customers that could not get forward so much as to see what was a going, were either oblig'd to ask some questions, or else not to bid at all) without being either called

Mr. Scrubbing-brush, Mr. Conjuror, or Mr. Cunningham, and a heap of such abusive language, which I think was not becoming a man that acts in so publick an office as an auctioneer; therefore give me leave to lay before your readers the two following articles.

There was a gentleman of the neighbourhood that bid money for a carpet, and happened to ask the dimensions of it; he received the following answer: The dimensions, Mr. Conjuror, why can't see what it is, Mr. Cunningham; a carpenter standing by measured it for the gentleman, and told him the contents; for which he received the following rebuke: Pray, Mr. Scrubbing-brush, when I want a measurer, I'll send

send for you, till then, pray keep your rule in your pocket; for you have no business to use it here.

The next article was, three half dozen of pound cakes to be sold; the first half dozen went, I think, for eight shillings and six-pence; the next half dozen was put up at six shillings, and went to six shillings and six-pence, and so to seven shillings: but no sooner was the seven shillings bid for them, but he dismounted the pulpit before any body could bid any more, and said they should not be sold at all, for he would have them himself; and accordingly went to other things: but it bred a very great confusion in the house, the company all protesting they would depart immediately; but the gentlemen executors inter-

posed in the affair, and gave the man his cakes, and owned them fairly sold, to the very great mortification of the gentleman auctioneer.

Now, I should take it kind, if any of your correspondents would answer the following questions; Whether an auctioneer can buy any thing at a sale, either for himself, or by commission from any body else? And if he can, in what manner, whether he must bid to the value for at it once, or rise as the others do? And whether it is lawful to ask who was the last bidder?

And you'll very much oblige

March 14, Gentlemen,

1763. your humble servant,

F. W.

Whitehall, April 16, 1763.

On Thursday night, lieutenant colonel Scott arrived with the following letter to the earl of Egremont, from brigadier-general Draper, who also arrived himself about the same time.

Manila, Nov. 2. 1762.

My Lord,

I Do myself the honour of sending lieutenant colonel Scott, late adjutant-general, to inform your lordship of the success of his Majesty's arms in the conquest of Manila, the surrender of the port of Cavite, and

the cession of the Philippine islands.

On the 6th of October we took the capital by storm, after 12 days operation, which are detailed in my journal. Our loss upon this occasion would have been trifling, but for the death of major Moor, a valiant good officer; and it is with particular satisfaction I can assure your lordship, that the firm bravery and perseverance of the troops could only be equalled by their humanity after victory. Out of respect and deference to admiral Cornish, we waited till he came on shore, and, being

Z

desirous



desirous to save so fine a city from destruction, we jointly dictated the annexed conditions to the governor general (the archbishop) and the chief magistrates, who most readily embraced them.

Considering their critical situation, and vast opulence, the terms were as reasonable for them as beneficial to us. We allow the India company a third part of the ransom, the whole of which amounts to a million sterling; and, according to my instructions, I have this day delivered up Manila, one of the richest cities and islands in this part of the world, with the port of Cavite, to Dawson Drake, Esq; and the other gentlemen appointed to receive them on behalf of the company, with all the artillery, ammunition, and warlike stores found therein, agreeable to the inclosed inventories.

I have appointed major Fell, of the 79th regiment, to be commandant of the garrison, which must consist of all the troops brought from Madras, as the great extent of the place, its very numerous inhabitants, an unsettled country, with the importance of the Cavite, demand at least this force for an effectual security.

The Season of the year, and condition of the squadron, obliges us to defer the taking possession of the subordinate places ceded to the crown, until the ships have had a sufficient repair; and I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that

the large quantity of naval stores taken in the royal magazines at Cavite, supply most excellent materials for this purpose, in which the admiral is indefatigable, whose zeal for his majesty's service, great cordiality, and constant attention to us during the whole course of the expedition, and fatiguing progress of the siege, are beyond all praises. The other officers of the fleet exerted themselves to the utmost upon every occasion. As a small acknowledgment of our many obligations to Mr. Kempenfeldt, the admiral's captain, I begged his acceptance of the government of the citadel and port of Cavite, till it was given up to the company: his prudent and excellent regulations, there, were of infinite utility to the public service.

The captains Collins, Pitchford, and George Ourry, who commanded the battalion of seamen, behaved with great spirit and conduct, and captain Jocelyn, who was intrusted with the care of the disembarkations, gave us all the assistance that could be wished or expected from a diligent good officer. The marine officers and corps were of great service, and the seamen astonished us with most extraordinary proofs of activity and valour, particularly those who assisted at our batteries.

The reduction of the Manila has been so much owing to the consummate skill and bravery of colonel Monson, that I fear my faint representations cannot do

For APRIL, 1763.

do justice to his merits; and I humbly beg leave, through your lordship, to recommend him to his Majesty, together with the following officers, viz. lieutenant-colonel Scott, major Baker, who commanded our artillery; captain Fletcher, major of brigade; the engineers captains Stevenfon and Cotsford, and ensign Barnard; the captains Moore and Pemble, aides de camp; who have all acted in their several departments with extraordinary merit, and greatly facilitated my good fortune. Both the royal and the company's artillery, with their other troops, behaved very well. In the last place, may I presume to point out the services of the 79th regiment, which, from the good conduct of their former and present field officers, has the peculiar merit of having first stopped the progress of the French in India, and not a little contributed to the happy turn and decision of that war under colonel Coote, and has since extended the glory of his Majesty's arms to the utmost verge of Asia. Twenty-three officers, with upwards of 800 men, have fallen, in the cause of their country, since the regiment left England; numbers of the survivors are wounded. Your lordship's goodness encourages me to mention them as objects of compassion and protection. Captain Fletcher has nine colours to lay at his Majesty's feet. I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM DRAPER.

*Brigadier-general, and commander in chief.*

*Proposals made to their excellencies his Britannic Majesty's commanders in chief by sea and land, by his excellency the archbishop, captain-general of the Philippine Islands, the royal audience, the city and commerce of Manila.*

Article I. That their effects and possessions shall be secured to them, under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, with the same liberty they have heretofore enjoyed.—*Granted.*

II. That the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, be preserved and maintained in its free exercise and functions, by its pastors and faithful ministers.—*Granted.*

III. That the families which have retired into the country, may have free liberty to return unmolested.—*Granted.*

IV. That the same indemnification and liberty may extend to persons of both sexes, inhabitants of this city, without any prejudice or molestation to their interior commerce.—

*Answer. They may carry on all sorts of commerce, as British subjects.*

V. Having great confidence in the manners and politeness of their excellencies the British generals, hope they will use their best endeavours in preserving peace and quietness in the city and suburbs, chastising all people who shall dare to oppose their superior orders. —*Granted.*

VI. That the inhabitants of this city may enjoy the same liberty of commerce as they

have had heretofore, and that they may have proper passports granted them for that end.—

*Answered by the fourth article.*

VII. That the same liberty may be granted to the natives of the country, for bringing in all manner of provisions, according to their usual method, without the least opposition or extortion, paying for them in the same manner as hath been heretofore practised.—*Granted; but any person coming in with any fire-arms or offensive weapons, will be put to death.*

VIII. That the ecclesiastical government may be tolerated, and have free liberty to instruct the faithful, especially the native inhabitants.—*Answered; They must not attempt to convert any of our royal master's protestant subjects to the popish faith.*

IX. That the use and exercise of the oeconomical government of the city, may remain in its same freedom and liberty. *Granted*

X. That the authority, as well political as civil, may still remain in the hands of the royal audience, to the end that, by their means, a stop may be put to all disorders, and the insolent and guilty be chastised. *Answer; To be subject to the superior controul of our government.*

XI. That the said ministers and royal officers, their persons and goods, be in full security, be maintained in their honours, with a stipend sufficient for their support, his catholic Majesty being answerable for the same;

upon these conditions the above-mentioned ministers will be under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, in the same manner as the rest of the inhabitants.—*Answer; His catholic majesty must pay for their support.*

XII. That the inhabitants may have free liberty to reside within, or out of the city, as shall be most convenient for them.—*Answer; Still to be subject to the revocation of our government if they find it necessary.*

Done at head quarters in the city of Manila, this 6th day of October, 1762.

(Signed) S. Cornish,  
W. Draper.

Manl. Ant. Arzp. de Manila,  
Gov. y capt. gen. de las Philipinas.

Francisco Henriquez de Villacourta,

Manuel Galban y Ventura,  
Fran. Leandro de Viana.

*Conditions on which the city of Manila shall be preserved from plunder, and the inhabitants maintained in their religion, goods, and properties, under the government and protection of his Britannic majesty.*

Article I. The Spanish officers of every rank shall be esteemed as prisoners of war, upon their parole of honour, but shall have the liberty of wearing their swords. The rest of the troops, of every degree and quality, must be disarmed, and disposed of as we shall think proper. They shall be treated with humanity.

II. All

II. All the military stores and magazines, of every kind, shall be surrendered faithfully, to our commissaries, and nothing secreted, or damaged.

III. His excellency the governor must send immediate orders to the fort of Cavite, and the other forts under his command, and dependent upon Manila, to surrender to this Britannic majesty.

IV. The propositions, contained in the paper delivered on the part of his excellency the governor and his council, will be listened to and confirmed to them, upon their payment of four millions of dollars; the half to be paid immediately; the other half to be paid in a time to be agreed upon; and hostages and security given for that purpose.

Done in the city of Manila,  
the 6th day of October,  
1762.

(Signed as the above proposals.)

All the islands (subordinate to Luconia and Manila its capital, and which are at present under the dominion of his catholic majesty) must be ceded to his Britannic majesty, who must be acknowledged sovereign till the fate of these islands is decided by a peace between the two kings. Their religion, goods, liberties, properties, and commerce, shall be preserved to the inhabitants of those islands, who are subjects of Spain, in as ample a manner as they are confirmed to the inhabitants of Manila, and the island of Luconia. All the governors and military shall be allowed the honours of war, but give their parole, as the officers have done at Manila and Cavite, nor to serve or take up arms against his Britannic majesty.

(Signed as the above proposals.)

*Westminster, April 19.*

THIS day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Septimus Robinson, knight, gentleman-usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing my thanks for the signal zeal and dispatch which you have manifested in your proceedings, and which make it unnecessary for me to continue it any longer.

“ I informed you at your first meeting, that preliminary articles were signed by my minister, and those of France and Spain; I ordered them to be laid before you, and the satisfaction

tisfaction which I felt at the approaching re-establishment of peace, upon conditions so honourable to the crown, and so beneficial to my people, was highly increased by my receiving from both houses of parliament the strongest, and most grateful expressions of their entire approbation. These articles have been established, and even rendered still more advantageous to my subjects by the definitive treaty, and my expectations have been fully answered by the happy effects, which the several allies of my crown have derived from this salutary measure. The powers at war with my good brother the king of Prussia, have been induced to agree to such terms of accommodation, as that great prince has approved, and the success, which has attended my negotiation, has necessarily and immediately diffused the blessings of peace through every part of Europe.

I acquainted you with my firm resolution to form my government on a plan of strict œconomy. The reductions necessary for this purpose shall be compleated with all possible expedition: and although the army maintained in these kingdoms will be inferior in number to that usually kept up in former times of peace, yet I trust that the force proposed, with the establishment of the national militia (whose services I have experienced, and cannot too much commend) will

prove a sufficient security for the future.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

“I have seen, with the highest concern, the great anticipations of the revenue, and the heavy debts unprovided for, during the late war, which have reduced you to the unhappy necessity of imposing further burthens upon my people. Under these circumstances, it is my earnest wish to contribute, by every means, to their relief. The utmost frugality shall be observed in the disposition of the supplies which you have granted; and when the accounts of the money, arising from the sale of such prizes as are vested in the crown, shall be closed, it is my intention to direct that the produce shall be applied to the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“The extension of the commerce of my subjects; the improvement of the advantages we have obtained; and the increase of the public revenue, are the proper works of peace. To these important and necessary objects my attention shall be directed. I depend upon your constant care to promote, in your several counties, that spirit of concord, and that obedience to law, which is essential to good order, and to the happiness of my faithful subjects. It is your part to discourage every attempt of a contrary tendency: It shall be mine, firmly to maintain the honour of my crown,  
and



and to protect the rights of my people."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this parlia-

ment be prorogued to Thursday the 23d day of June next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 23d day of June next.

## THE CARD-TABLE.

### *The Game of WHIST. Lesson I.*

#### PLAYERS,

Lord B——— and his three daughters, ladies Catherine, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and the Hon. master Billy, their brother, looking on. (*See the plate.*)

Lord B. **C**OME ladies, if you will lay aside your giddiness, I will teach you to play at Whist; for I see her ladyship has not authority enough to make you attentive: as to you, Billy, you may stay and look on, but no talking, Sir, remember it is Whist!

Lady C. I am mighty glad your lordship will be so good as to teach us; for nobody knows the game better.

Lord B. I hope you know how to set up Billy; I suppose you know as much of the game as that; let's hear.

Master Billy. If my partner and I have two honours in either of our hands, or between us, we set up two points towards the game: this is called the score: if three honours, three points; if four honours,

four points; and one point for every trick we get above six, and so on till we have set up ten points, which makes the game.

Lord B. I suppose lady Catherine, you know that three, four, or five, cards, following one another in any suit, are a sequence; but what is a quart-major?

Lady C. The ace, king, queen and knave of either of the four suits are called a quart-major, from being the four greatest cards in the suit; and the same cards with a ten, I think, are called a quint-major: that is, the five greater cards; and when any other four, or five, cards of a suit follow one another, they are only called simply a quart, or a quint.

Lord B. But you have forgot that when you have only three cards following one another in a suit, that they are called a terce; and if they be ace, king and queen a terce-major; for the same reason as quart or quint is called a major; from being the best in the

the suit. Do any of you know pray what is meant by the Tenace?

Lady D. I see my sisters are silent; but I think, I know what it is: suppose, for example, that I am the last player, and that diamonds, or any other suit, is played, and I should hold the first and third best card remaining in that suit, am not I then said to have the tenace.

Lord B. Yes, and you will win two tricks when that suit is led by your adversary.

Lady B. Pray, if I and my partner trump the same suit, is not that called See-saw?

Lord B. Yes; and if nobody has a trump, or trumps, but yourself, you are then said to have the Long-trump. Do you know what is forcing?

Lady B. Yes; when I play in a suit that I know another has none of; because I then force that party to trump. If I have a card in my hand, that is of no value, that is called a Loose-card, and proper to be played, either when I can't win the trick, or that my partner has won it.

Lord B. Very well; go on; and let's see if you can explain Reverse and Finesing.

Lady B. Reverse; I think it signifies playing my cards in a contrary way; for example, if I am strong in trumps, to play one, if not, to play otherwise, that is the Reverse — Finesing, I suppose, comes from the French *finesser*, to act with art, or cunning, to gain some advantage over mine adversary; as for example, when my op-

posite adversary is first player, and I have the Tenace, and don't play the best card of the suit, but the third best, in hopes that my left-hand adversary has not the second best, which, if he has not, I think I am certain to win a trick.

Lord B. You may always venture, for it is two to one in your favour. You talked just now of being strong in trumps, pray when may you be said to be so?

Lady C. When I hold two honours, and three small trumps, or one honour, a ten, and three small trumps.

Lord B. Aye; or, if you have but four small trumps and one honour, you may even then be said to be strong in trumps. — Come now, I will deal the cards, and then each of you lay your cards upon the table; I don't mean all of you at once, but each in your turn, and I will tell you how to play your hand supposing you first player.

Lady C. Here's my hand; hearts is trumps; I have five little trumps, and not a good card in my hand besides, pray how must I play?

L. B. You will do best to trump out, that your partner may be last player, and so get the tenace. For this is to be observed as a general rule, to play from the best suit in your hand, and always to begin with the highest card of the sequence; but if you have five cards following one another, then begin with the lowest, that you may oblige your adversary to





to play the ace, or king, in that suit, or give your partner an occasion; for let which will happen, you will get an opportunity for your own suit to be played. But this rule does not hold good, when the suit you have five cards in is trumps, for then you must begin with the best trump.

Lady C. Suppose I had held, instead of these five trumps, only two small ones; the ace and king in two other suits, and my fourth suit a bad one, how must I have played then?

Lord B. It would then have been your business to have got as many tricks as you could, and as fast as possible; with this caution, not to force your partner if you should find him wanting in the suits you play, lest you should weaken his hand too much. --- Unless it be to get, or save, the game, there is no necessity to play in the suit your partner led, provided you hold good suits yourself --- Further, suppose both parties have won five tricks, and you are sure of getting two, don't let the hopes of setting up two that deal, divert you from winning them, because the odds will be two to one against you, if you fail getting the odd trick. But here it is to be observed, that you may venture the odd trick, when there is a likelihood of saving the lurch, or getting the game. --- Come, lady Betty, let's now see your hand.

Lady B. I have four little trumps besides ace and king, how am I to play?

Lord B. Play first a small trump; because it is an equal chance, that your partner holds a better trump than the last player, and if it proves so, you will get three tricks by trumps; if otherwise, you will not be able to force all the trumps out. But supposing you had only three little trumps, the two best and the fourth best, you ought to play the king first, as you will thereby have a good chance for the queen's falling, but not if you find one of your adversaries has no trumps. ---

If you hold four little trumps with king and queen, as it is very probable your partner holds an honour, play a little trump first --- Remember always to play the king first, when you have the queen besides, and three little trumps, because it is very probable, that one of your adversaries will be obliged to play the knave in the second going round.

Lady B. Suppose I had four little trumps besides queen and knave, or only four little trumps with knave and ten; or queen, knave, and four other trumps, a nine the best of them, how should I play in these cases?

L. B. In the two first cases play a small trump, as it is very likely your partner holds an honour; but in the last case play the queen first, in hopes that the ten may fall in the second going about, for which you have a good chance.

Lady B. Pray, my lord, are there not other cases when I ought to play a little trump first?

A a

Lord



Lord B. Yes; in all these cases, when you have only three little trumps, ace and king; or two or three little trumps, queen and knave — or five little trumps — or three small trumps and the ten — or the six lowest trumps: the reason for playing so, in all these cases is, that the chance of your partner's holding an honour is in your favour.

Lady B. Your lordship has been pleased to tell us of some cases already, when we ought to begin with the highest trump; pray are there not other cases of that kind?

Lord B. Yes, the following; when you hold three little trumps, and eight, ten, and knave; or six little trumps, ten, nine, and an eight being part of them, and one of your adversaries has turned up an honour; for by this means you lay your adversary under the necessity of parting disadvantageously with his honour, and your partner has it in his power to pass it, or not — or when you hold two little trumps together, with queen, knave, and nine; or ace, king, queen, and ten, with only one little trump; or one little trump, besides queen, knave, and nine; or two little trumps, and knave, ten, and eight; that, in the former case, you may hinder the ten, and in the latter the nine, from winning a trick, if in the hand of one of your adversaries; or if you have only one little trump, ten, nine, and eight; as then your

partner may have it in his power to pass it, or not, as he pleases---I shall now mention a case or two, in which you are neither to play the best, nor the smallest trump first; suppose you hold, besides too little trumps, ace, king, and knave, play the king first; for by that play, your partner will have strong reason to conclude, that you are possessed also of the knave and ace, and will manage his play accordingly, and will be sure to play a trump, that you may have a chance, and a good one it is, to make a trick with your knave.

Lady D. But, pray my lord, am not I also to regulate my playing of trumps by what kind of a hand I may have in other suits?

Lord B. Undoubtedly; suppose you have a good suit, and three little trumps, and queen and knave, or with only knave and ten, trump out, but with a little one; or suppose, with a good suit you hold four little trumps, besides the king and queen, it will be proper, in both cases, to trump out with the best trump; because, in the first case, when you recover the lead again, you will have three rounds of trumps; and in the latter, you have the chance of catching your adversary's knave in the second round of trumps: and if you hold two little trumps, besides the queen, knave, and nine, and a good suit, play the best trump, in hopes that the adversary's ten may fall at the second going  
about

about of trumps. Again, if with a good suit you hold but two little trumps, and knave, ten and eight, yet trump out with your knave, and very probably the nine will fall at the second going round; nay, if you have a good suit, and only one little trump, and eight, nine and ten in trumps, play out the best of them.

Lady D. Suppose with a good suit I hold the two best trumps and a little one, I suppose I must trump out with my ace.

Lord B. In that case, in order to prevent your good suit from being trumped, you ought to play trumps three times.— But I find supper is coming up; we will leave off for the present.

(to be continued in our next.)

## DIANA of CASTRO : A ROMANCE.

By the late learned HUET, bishop of Avranches, abridged from the French.

**D**IANA of Castro, became a widow by the death of her husband Don Lewis Ribera, who was killed at the battle of Quito, which Gonfalva Picarre gained over Blasco-Nugnez Vela, the viceroy of Peru. Presently after this, the conqueror, passionately in love with Diana, looked upon her as the most precious fruit and reward of his victory. He made her a visit, as soon as ever his affairs would permit him to wait upon her. His natural boldness, his late victory, the notion he had that Diana could not much regret the loss of a husband, who had always used her very ill; all this contributed to his using the widow with the less ceremony: so that when he made his first professions or declaration of love to her, it was in a manner that shewed, he was

resolved not to go through the trouble of a tedious courtship, or bear much delay, but soon to be put in possession of all her charms; pretending he looked on his marriage with her, as much the most glorious part of his triumph.

Diana, who had every thing to apprehend from the sudden and warm resentments of a tyrant, dissembles the aversion she had for him. She asks some time to consider of it; for which her grief serves her for a pretence. She soon obtains, what decorum seemed to require; and Picarre had not the least diffidence, or doubt, of carrying his prize.

Carvajal, who was Picarre's chief favourite and prime minister, had a daughter of his own he intended for his bride; he was deeply interested therefore, and extremely solicitous to pre-

vent the marriage of his master with Diana: and in order to this, employed all possible means and used his best endeavours and utmost efforts; but after having tried (by the most artful and insinuating discourses) all these in vain, he at last succeeded by a more effectual and well concerted stratagem.

Diana, in a letter she wrote to a relation of her own who lived at Panama, asks her advice and assistance against the tyrant who designed to marry her. Carvajal intercepts this letter; and hereupon surprised and transported with joy, carries it immediately to Picarre. He, upon reading it, falls into the utmost passion and fury; orders his minister to inflict such punishment upon Diana as he should judge proper, leaving the manner of it wholly to him. The minister immediately, without losing a moment of time, committed his daughter's rival close prisoner, and pronounced sentence of death upon her, which was to be executed the very next day.

There was an Arragonese Gentleman, whose name was Don Alonzo de Salazar, in love with Diana before she left Peru: neither was she insensible to his passion; yet she had absolutely forbid him following her, chusing rather to be exposed to all the rigors of the longest absence, than to run the least risque of giving any occasion for reflections upon her honour and reputation. Don Alonzo, who had no less

deference and regard, than passion for his mistress, put on the appearance of submission to her orders: but not being able to live without seeing the chief object of his desires and wishes, he made the same voyage with Diana; but so disguised, that he could not be known either by her, or any person else. Upon his arrival in the royal city where Diana had her residence, he took lodgings directly opposite to his mistress's apartments. 'Twas there he kept himself concealed, contenting himself with sometimes seeing her whom his soul loved, without ever being seen or known by her. He had likewise hit upon another expedient of certainly knowing every thing that passed, relating to her. He had a young slave that belonged to him, named Zirita, whom he had made the confidant of his amours; whom he engaged in her service, and by means of this girl, was particularly informed of all that concerned her.

We may then readily imagine the distress and agony he was in, as soon as apprized of Diana's imminent danger. It was on this occasion Zirita's help and assistance became extremely necessary and useful to him. Though she was now a slave, she had noble principles and generous sentiments, becoming rather the greatness of her birth, than her present circumstances: for she was a daughter of the royal family of the

the Ynca's. Her father having retired into the province of Cuca, to live private, gave her as a pledge of his friendship to Picarre, when he was attempting the conquest of the American provinces that are situated upon the river of the Amazons. Picarre soon forgetting this dearest pledge of his affection and friendship, made a present of Zirita to one of his officers, who soon after sold her to Don Alonzo. He being acquainted with Zirita's birth and family, very much distinguished her from his common slaves. He was amply rewarded for all the marks of distinction he had shewed her; for it was by her means and contrivance, that Diana was delivered from the capital punishment Carvajal designed to have inflicted upon her. "Courage, says she, my lord, courage; victory is on our side. I will not only this night give liberty and life to Diana, but will very soon also restore Diana to Don Alonzo. Go instantly, and return to the province of Cuca. The Indian, whom I gave you, and who was one of my father's vassals, will be your guide, and conduct you safe to the house which he left me; and where also you will find a reception and respect suitable to your character. In the mean time, I have contrived an infallible way for Diana's escape; for which I am immediately going to prepare all things necessary. But first go you,

"and put every thing in order to receive us. But if you should have any scruple remaining of discovering yourself to her; you need then only disguise yourself in an Indian habit. Feign yourself my brother; and conceal yourself from your mistress in the attire and dress of an Ynca."

All this was done. Don Alonzo departs for the province of Cuca; and Zirita performs her promise. She delivers Diana out of prison: files and cords were the only instruments she made use of in procuring her escape. Both of them, attended only by two faithful Indians, take the road to Cuca. Don Alonzo arrived there first: he was received exactly in the manner Zirita told him; and as soon as he had made the necessary preparations for his disguise, he returned to meet the fugitives, whom he expected with impatience. The governor of Quito, upon the first news of the escape of Diana, dispatched immediately fifty horsemen in pursuit of her. They had just overtaken and seized her, when Don Alonzo came up very seasonably to deliver her, and rescue this valuable prey out of their hands. He had taken with him a band of Indians, in case of need. With this force it was he charged the Spaniards, and pushed them so vigorously, that those who were not killed upon the spot, had no other resource but to betake themselves to flight.

A dangerous wound which Don Alonzo received in the engagement, did not prevent his soon joining the four captives, who were immediately unloosed. This happy, but unexpected, rencounter did not pass without some astonishment on the part of Zirita; who till then did not know her supposed brother; nor without the highest transport and emotion in Don Alonzo, who now saw himself at the same time the deliverer, and very near the possessor, of his mistress. As for Diana, she did not know her lover: she only believed him to be the Ynca, with an account of whom Zirita (his pretended sister) had taken care to entertain her upon the road, the better to prepare her for that disguise he was to appear in at the house they were to make the place of their sanctuary and refuge.

They arrived all there safe at last, without any other unfortunate accident intervening. They took great care of the wounded person. Diana was not sparing of her pains or labour: she esteemed herself the occasion of this misfortune. She thought he was the brother of Zirita, whose good offices had lately delivered her from death, and that he himself had

just rescued her from a like imminent danger. To what an intense gratitude and obligations did such services necessarily engage? But, insensibly, a much more strong and powerful motive sprung up in the heart of Diana. Though she saw only in Don Alonzo the brother of Zirita; yet she imagined she saw also in him a great resemblance to her former lover, whose remembrance was so dear to her; and this resemblance was sufficient to give her a great inclination to the false Ynca. She relates to him all her adventures; without knowing she related them to one, who had been the principal actor in them. After this relation, (which probably was not tedious to the hearer,) the false Ynca makes new offers of service to Diana. He proposes to carry her back to Spain: the invitation is accepted; and the faithful Zirita is of the party. After being separated by an unforeseen accident, and running through several other adventures on both sides, they meet again in Trinity Island; from whence they embark for Seville, where they all happily arrive at last. Here the plot is unravelled, all just acknowledgments paid, and the marriage of our two lovers consummated.

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*Extract from letters concerning the Spanish nation.*

*Sketch of the SPANISH STAGE.*

**W**HEN I went first (says the writer) to the Spanish comedy, it was the season for acting the Autos, that is to say,



say, plays in support of the Catholic faith; for *Auto de Fe* is in their language an Act of faith. I found at my first entrance a good theatre, as to size and shape, but rather dirty, and ill lighted; and what made it worse, was an equal mixture of day-light and candles. The prompter's head appeared thro' a little trap-door above the level of the stage, and I first took him for a ghost, or devil, just ready to ascend to these upper regions: but I was soon undeceived, when he began to read the play loud enough for the actors and boxes too, who were near him. The pit was an odd sight, and made a motley, comical appearance; many standing in their night-caps and cloaks; officers and soldiers interspersed among the dirtiest mob, seemed rather strange. That which answered to our two shilling gallery, was filled with women only, all in the same uniform, a dark petticoat, and a white woollen veil. The side and front boxes were occupied by people well dressed, and some of the first fashion.

When the play began, the actors appeared much better attired, that is, in richer clothes than those in England; and these they change perpetually, in order to let you see the expensive variety of their wardrobe. After some scenes had passed, which were tedious and insipid, there came on an interlude of humour and drollery, designed, I suppose, for the entertainment of the pit.

One of these comedians appeared tempting, with a bag of money, a lady who sung to him very prettily, and did not seem altogether averse to grant him some favours: in the meanwhile, to my great surprise, a man brought in three *barbers blocks* upon the stage: after these three said barbers blocks were placed upon the stage, the same man returned and dressed them first in men's clothes, and undressed them again, and then dressed them once more in women's clothes.

“When these black ladies were properly attired, there came in three men, who had a fancy to tempt these three ladies likewise; but they were inflexibly coy, and I think it was not long before their gallants discovered the mistake. But to quit this interlude, and return to the play again: in process of time, and after some scenes had passed, which were long, tiresome, uninteresting, and full of sustian and bombast, the grand scene approached; an actor, dressed in a long purple robe, appeared in the character of *Jesus Christ*, or the *Nuestro Senor*, as they call him; immediately he was blindfolded, buffeted, spit upon, bound, scourged, crowned with thorns, and compelled to bear his cross, when he knelt down and cried, *Padre mi! Padre mi!* “My Father! my Father! why hast thou forsaken me?” After this he placed himself against the wall, with his hands extended, as if on the cross, and there

there imitated the expiring agonies of his dying Lord. And what think you, my Friend, was the conclusion of this awful and solemn scene? why, really, one every way suitable to the dignity and seriousness of the occasion: one of the actresses immediately unbound Christ, divested him of his crown and scarlet robes; and when he had put on his wig and coat again, he immediately joined the rest of the actors, and danced a *Sequedillas*; which is little better, upon the Spanish stage, than gently walking round one another; though when danced in its true spirit, in private houses, it much resembles the English hay. After this one of the actresses, in a very long speech, explained the nature, end, and design, of the sacraments; you must know also, that the Spaniards admit a great number of soliloquies, full of tiresome, and uninteresting declamation, into their plays. In the last scene, Christ appeared in a ship triumphant; and thus the play concluded. I forgot to tell you, that Christ, before his passion, preached to the four quarters of the world, in their proper dresses, upon the stage: Europe and America heard him gladly, and received the faith; but Asia and Africa remained incorrigible.

“Some time after I had seen this Auto (for, to say the truth, my curiosity was a little abated with regard to the Spanish stage, from this specimen of it) I went to see a regular comedy; there

were two English gentlemen in the box with me at the same time. We understood very little of the design of the first act; we saw a king, queen, an enchantress, and many other pretty, delightful sights: but the interlude, with which that act concluded, is, I think, not to be equalled either by Rome or Greece; neither Farquhar, Cibber, or any of our lowest farce-writers, have ever produced any thing comparable to it. The scene was intended for the inside of a Spanish posada (or inn) in the night; there were three feather-beds, and as many blankets brought upon the stage; the queen and her maids of honour personated the mistress of the Posada and her maids; and accordingly fell to making the beds. After this there came in six men to lie there, who paid three quarts a piece; one of them being a miser, had rolled up his money in twenty, or thirty, pieces of paper. Then they undressed before the ladies, by pulling off six or seven pair of breeches, and as many coats and waistcoats, and got into bed two by two: when behold, the jest was, to see them all kick the clothes off one another, and then fight, as the spectator is to suppose in the dark. The absurdity of this scene, and the incomprehensible ridiculousness of it, made us laugh immoderately. The sight of the feather-beds, the men kicking and sprawling, the peals of applause that echoed through the house,

were

were truly inconceivable; tho', I believe, our neighbours in the next box thought we laughed at the wit and humour of the author. It was a scene that beggars all possible description, and I defy any theatre in Europe, but that of Madrid, to produce such another. Shuter's favourite Beggar's Bush, with all its low ribaldry, is by no means a match for it. But to return once more to the play: When this *Interlude* was finished, there succeeded some other scenes, between the king, queen, enchantress, and the rest of the actors; such as five or six of them drawing their swords upon the enchantress all at once, who parries them with her wand, and retires into her cell unhurt. They are surprised to find their swords made no impression, and so put them into their scabbards for a better occasion, crying, *Muy grande Maravilla!* that is, "It is a very great wonder!" At other times the enchantress kills with one look, and makes alive with a second. Once she came in, fell down upon the stage, broke her nose, got up again, went out, and returned with a black patch. Then we had another interlude, in which some husbands pursued their wives in great anger, and with clubs something like Goliath's staff,

or a weavers beam, in order to beat their brains out; but, by the friendly interposition of some kind neighbours, they were prevented from that species of divorce. In revenge for this insult, the wives in the interlude, that followed at the end of that act, dressed themselves up like Amazons, with arms and armour, and pursued their husbands, who in their turn now submitted to the conquerors. I remember nothing very remarkable that passed after this, excepting that the enchantress renounces the devil, and all his works, and in conclusion embraces the catholic faith, and declares she will adhere to that only.

"This, I hope, will serve at present for a short sketch of the Spanish stage. Indeed, I almost forgot to tell you, that Teresa, one of the actresses, was this winter imprisoned by the king's order, for being too free of her charms to some of the grandees; it was said she would be condemned to the workhouse for life. However that be, she remains in prison still, and, as far as I can learn, is like to remain so for some time longer.

"Calderoni is at present, and has been, the favourite actor upon their stage for some years."

SHAKESPEAR excused for introducing *Witches* into his Play of  
 MACBETH; from Mr. Johnson's *Observations on that Tragedy*.

**I**N order to make a true estimate of the abilities and merit of a writer, it is always necessary to examine the genius of his age, and the opinions of his contemporaries. A poet who should now make the whole action of his tragedy depend upon enchantment, and produce the chief events by the assistance of supernatural agents, would be censured as transgressing the bounds of probability, he would be banished from the theatre to the nursery, and condemned to write fairy tales instead of tragedies; but a survey of the notions that prevailed at the time when this play was written, will prove that Shakespeare was in no danger of such censures, since he only turned the system that was then universally admitted to his advantage, and was far from overburthening the credulity of his audience.

The reality of witchcraft, or enchantment, which, though not strictly the same, are confounded in this play, has in all ages and countries been credited by the common people, and in most by the learned themselves. These phantoms have indeed appeared more frequently, in proportion as the darkness of ignorance has been more gross; but it cannot be shown, that the brightest gleams of knowledge have at any time

been sufficient to drive them out of the world. The time in which this kind of credulity was at its height, seems to have been that of the Holy War, in which the Christians imputed all their defeats to enchantments, or diabolical opposition, as they ascribed their success to the assistance of their military saints, and the learned Mr. W—— appears to believe (*Suppl. to the Introduction to Don Quixote*) that the first accounts of enchantment were brought into this part of the world by those who returned from their eastern expeditions. But there is always some distance between the birth and maturity of folly as of wickedness: the opinion has long existed, tho' perhaps the application of it had in no foregoing age been so frequent, nor the reception so general. Olympiodorus, in Photius's extracts tells us of one Libanius, who practised this kind of military magic, and having promised to perform great things against the Barbarians without soldiers, was, at the instances of the empress Placidia, put to death, when he was about to have given him proofs of their abilities. The empress shewed some kindness in her anger by cutting him off at a time so convenient for his reputation.

But a more remarkable proof of the antiquity of this notion may

may be found in St. Chrysostom's book de Sacerdotio, which exhibits a scene of enchantments not exceeded by any romance of the middle age; he supposes a spectator overlooking a field of battle attended by one that points out all the various object of horror, the engines of destruction, and the arts of slaughter. "Let him then proceed to shew him in the opposite armies horses flying by enchantment, armed men transported through the air, and every power and form of magic." Whether St. Chrysostom believed that such performances were really to be seen in a day of battle, or only endeavoured to enliven his description, by adopting the notions of the vulgar, it is equally certain, that such notions were in his time received, and that therefore they were not imported from the Saracens in a latter age; the wars with the Saracens however gave occasion to their propagation, not only as bigotry naturally discovers prodigies, but as the scene of action was removed to a great distance either of time or place, is sufficient to reconcile weak minds to wonderful relations.

The reformation did not immediately arrive at its meridian, and tho' day was gradually encreasing upon us, the goblins of witchcraft still continued to hover in the twilight. In the time of queen Elizabeth was the remarkable trial of the witches of Warbois, whose conviction is still commemorated in an annu-

al sermon at Huntingdon. But in the reign of king James, in which this tragedy was written, many circumstances concurred to propagate and confirm this opinion. The king, who was much celebrated for his knowledge, had, before his arrival in England, not only examined in person a woman accused of witchcraft, but had given a very formal account of the practices and illusions of evil spirits, the compacts of witches, the ceremonies used by them, the manner of detecting them, and the justice of punishing them, in his dialogues of Dæmonologie, written in the Scottish dialect, and published at Edinburgh. This book was, soon after his accession, reprinted at London, and as the ready way to gain king James's favour was to flatter his speculations, the system of Dæmonologie was immediately adopted by all who desired either to gain preferment, or not to lose it. Thus the doctrine of witchcraft was very powerfully inculcated, and as the greatest part of mankind have no other reason for their opinions than that they are in fashion, it cannot be doubted but this persuasion made a rapid progress, since vanity and credulity co-operated in its favour, and it had a tendency to free cowardice from reproach. The infection soon reached the parliament, who, in the first year of king James, made a law by which it was enacted chap. XII. That "if any person shall use  
"any invocation or conjuration  
B b 2 "of



“ of any evil or wicked spirit ;  
 “ 2. Or shall consult, covenant  
 “ with, entertain, employ, fee  
 “ or reward any evil or cursed  
 “ spirit to or for any intent or  
 “ purpose ; 3. Or take up any  
 “ man, woman or child out of  
 “ grave,—or the skin, bone, or  
 “ any part of the dead person,  
 “ to be employed or used in any  
 “ manner of witchcraft, for-  
 “ cery, charm, or enchant-  
 “ ment ; 4. Or shall use, prac-  
 “ tise or exercise any sort of  
 “ witchcraft, sorcery, charm,  
 “ or enchantment ; 5. Whereby  
 “ any person shall be destroyed,  
 “ killed, wasted, consumed,  
 “ pined, or lamed in any part  
 “ of the body ; 6. That every  
 “ such person being convicted  
 “ shall suffer death.”

Thus, in the time of Shake-  
 speare, was the doctrine of witch-  
 craft at once established by law  
 and by the fashion, and it be-  
 came not only unpolite, but  
 criminal, to doubt it, and as

prodigies are always seen in pro-  
 portion as they are expected,  
 witches were every day dis-  
 covered, and multiplied so fast  
 in some places that bishop Hall  
 mentions a village in Lancashire,  
 where their number was greater  
 than that of the houses. The  
 Jesuits and sectaries took ad-  
 vantage of this universal error,  
 and endeavoured to promote the  
 interest of their parties by pre-  
 tended cures of persons afflicted  
 by evil spirits, but they were  
 detected and exposed by the  
 clergy of the established church.

Upon this general infatuation  
 Shakespear might be easily al-  
 lowed to found a play, especi-  
 ally since he has followed with  
 great exactness such histories as  
 were then thought true ; nor  
 can it be doubted that the  
 scenes of enchantment, how-  
 ever they may now be ridiculed,  
 were both by himself and his  
 audience thought awful and  
 affecting.



*Solutions to the Problems in No. XVIII.*

Prob. I. answered by the Proposer Mr. J. Fowler.

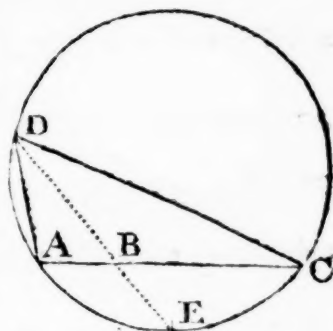
**P**UT  $a = 3970$  miles the semi-diameter of the earth,  $b =$   
 $0,7103587$  the weight of a cubic inch of gold at the surface of  
 the earth, and  $c = 0,236786233$

Then  $\sqrt[2]{\frac{a^2 \times b}{c}} = x = 6975$  miles the required distance from  
 the surface of the earth nearly,

Prob. II,

Prob. II. answered by Mr. A. Wood.

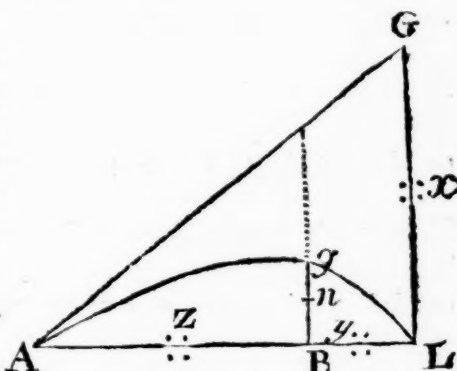
Let  $AC$  be the given side,  $AB$  the lesser segment, and  $BC$  the greater upon  $AC$  (as a chord) describe the circle  $ADCE$ , containing the given angle, bisect the arc  $AEC$  in the point  $E$ , from which, through  $B$ , draw  $ED$  meeting the circle in the point  $D$ , join  $AD$  and  $CD$ , and  $ACD$  will be required triangle. For, by the nature of the circle, the angle  $ADE$  is equal to the angle  $EDC$  because the arc  $AE$  is equal to the arc  $EC$ .



Q. E. F.

Prob. II. Answered by J. Todd, of West-Smithfield the Proposer.

If  $A$  represent the cannon,  $L$  the man,  $IB$  the tree  $= n$  feet,  $v = 1142$  feet the uniform velocity of sound per second,  $d = 16\frac{1}{2}$  feet the space descended by a heavy body by its gravity in the first second of time,  $y = BL$ ,  $z = AB$ , and  $x = GL$ : Then  $v : 1 \text{ second} :: z + y (AL) : \frac{z + y}{v} = \text{seconds, which the sound takes}$



up, in moving from  $A$  to  $L$ : likewise  $d^{\frac{1}{2}} : 1 \text{ second} :: x^{\frac{1}{2}} : \frac{x}{d}$   
 $=$  seconds taken up by the ball in its flight through the curve  $AIL$ ,  
 $= \frac{z + y}{v}$ , by the question, from which, we get  $\overline{z + y} = \frac{v x}{d}$ . A-  
 gain, by sim. triangles,  $z + y (AL) : x (GL) :: z (AB) : \frac{x z}{z + y}$   
 $= BR$ ; also, by conics,  $\frac{z x}{z + y} - n (RI) : n (BI) :: z (AB) : y$   
 $(BL)$ ; from which, we get  $\overline{z + y} = \frac{z x y}{n}$ ; and therefore  $\frac{z x y}{n} =$   
 $\frac{v^2 x}{d}$ ; whence  $z = \frac{n v^2}{d y}$ , which wrote in  $AL (y + z)$ , becomes  
 $y + n$

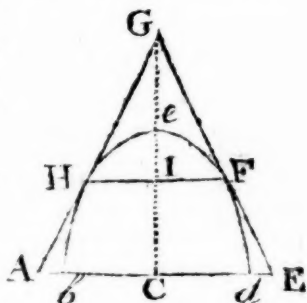
$y + \frac{nv}{dy}$ , a minimum by the question whose fluxion  $y' - \frac{nv y'}{y^2} = 0$ , and then reduced, gives  $y = v \times \frac{n}{d} \Big)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ; and by writing this value of  $y$ , in that of  $x \left( = \frac{nv^2}{dy} \right)$ , gives  $x = v \cdot \frac{n}{d} \Big)^{\frac{1}{2}} = y$ . Whence  $BI = RI$ , and  $x = 4n = GL$ , and the seconds offlight  $= 2 \cdot \frac{n}{d}$  and the nat tangent of the angle  $A$ , of elevation  $= 2 \cdot \frac{dn}{v}$

Prob. III. Numb. XVII. by Mr. Todd, of West-Smithfield.

If  $e = 3.141592$  &c,  $x = ce$ ,  $y = be$   
 $= cd$ ; then if the equation of the curve

be  $ax = y^2$ , we shall have  $\frac{cxy}{2} (= \frac{cy^2}{2a}) = n$ , the solidity of the parabol.

oid  $bed$ , and  $\frac{c}{6a} \times \overline{a^2 + 4y^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{ca^2}{6} = m$ , the convex surface; from the



two first equations, we get  $a = \frac{2n}{cx}$ , and  $y = \frac{2n}{cx} \Big)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ; which being substituted in the equation for the convex surface, and then properly reduced, gives  $12n^3 + 24c^2n^2x^3 + 16c^2nx^6 - 6mn^2x - \frac{9cm^2x}{2} = 0$ ; from which, the value of  $x$  may be found; and thence, the values of  $a$ ; and  $y$  will become known.

Again, if  $ec = n$ ,  $bc = cd = m$ ,  $x = le = eG$  from the nature of the common parabola; then (by another property)  $n^{\frac{1}{2}} : m :: x^{\frac{1}{2}} : m \sqrt{\frac{x}{n}} = HI = IF$ ; likewise, by sim. triangles,  $2x(GI)$

$: m \sqrt{\frac{x}{n}} (HI) :: x + n(GC) : m \times \frac{x}{n} \Big)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{x+n}{2x} = Ac = cE$ ;

and therefore, the solidity of the cone  $AG E = \frac{m^2x}{n} \times \frac{x+n}{4x}$

$c \times \frac{x+n}{3}$ , a minimum by the question; whose fluxion (or that of  $\frac{x+n}{x}$ ) put = 0, and reduced, gives  $x = \frac{n}{2}$ , and thence follows  $Gc = \frac{3n}{2}$ ,  $Ac = cE = \frac{3m}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ , and the solidity of the cone  $AGE = \frac{9mnc}{16}$ .

We have also received a solution to this problem from the proposer Mr. J. Barber who finds  $GC = 12$ , and  $AE = 16,97$ —This gentleman likewise favoured us with solutions to the rest of the questions in Numb. XVII, but his letter did not come to our hands soon enough to be inserted; we should be glad to be informed how to direct a line either to him, or to Mr. Thomas Barker.

*New Mathematical Problems.*

Prob. I. by Mr. Jos. Fowler.

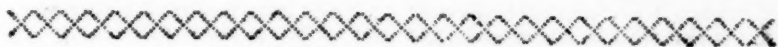
It has been observed that an ellipsis may be drawn from one common center the same as a circle, with one and the same sweep, or position of the compasses, quere the demonstration?

Prob. II. by Mr. Stephen Ogle of Rotherhith.

A ship after making one tack arrives at a port bearing S W 121 miles from the place she came from; when it is known that the whole distance run amounted to 151 miles and that when she made the tack her departure was a maximum.

Prob. III. by Mr. J. Barber.

Given the length of a musical chord = 39 inches: it is required to divide it into three such musical parts that the sum of their cubes may be a maximum.



P O E T R Y.

REBUS, by Harriot H——s.

THE reverse of a bud and what all youths require,  
Add to these a hot soil where for wealth they retire,

What quakers are noted for next please to put down,  
And you'll find out a sea port to most people known.

*As before*

Answer to Rebus in Numb. IV.

**H** EAVEN'S Joys will at last, crown  
the Just to be sure;  
No Eye but the Eagle's, Sol's Rays can  
endure:  
A Pin tho' a Trifle; yet in Gowns and  
fine Linnen,  
With the Tag of a Lace, are of Service  
to women;  
Without Air 'tis certain no Mortal can  
live;  
Good Rule to a Student the Grammar  
doth give:  
An Opiate oft settles the sick to re-  
pose,  
And the Use of a Needle, Miss per-  
fectly knows,  
HEPTAGON, then's the Figure, th'  
initials disclose.

Alton April  
10th. 1763. Your constant Reader J. W.

We are much obliged to this gentle-  
man, and very sorry we cannot insert the  
Acrostic.

Answer to the first Rebus in Numb. XVIII.

**W** HEN e'er I wish in retirement  
to dwell,  
I think on no place so fit as a cell;  
Good learning I know does improve the  
mind,  
And aye, is a word of granting I find;  
Riches, I think there's none that dis-  
pise,  
And kindness I shew when to favour I'd  
rise;  
I ne'er am at ease, when my heart's in a  
flame.  
And now I judge CLARKE is the fair  
lady's name.

Scarborough  
March 29, 1763. Christi. Hart.

GENTLEMEN,

**T** Hough I am convinced you will  
think, what is commonly called  
church-yard-poetry beneath your design;  
yet there is something in the following  
Epitaph (written by a youth) that raises  
it above the generality of such composi-  
tions; and which I presume will intitle it  
to a place in your entertaining collection.  
his friend,  
and your constant admirer.  
J. R.

On his Brother; — in Wisbech-Church-  
Yard, By Mr. JA. ASHLEY jun.

**H** AS death e'en wrapt the in this  
cloud of night!  
While youth, hope and pleasure,  
gleam'd their cheerful ray;  
So fades Aurora's intellectual light,  
When the pale morning blushes into  
day.  
See, by his dying form, mild patience  
stand!  
Composing agony with healing wing;  
Hope, ease, and comfort, wait on her  
command,  
And o'er the mournful bed sweet re-  
quiems sing!  
Care, pain, and death terrific gloom no  
more,  
But seem to pave a golden way to  
heav'n;  
The race, to reach the distant goal, is  
o'er,  
The toil is ended, and the prize is  
giv'n.  
And while on yonder star—pay'd plain  
you rove,  
And pitying, view us active forms of  
clay,  
Accept this last sad tribute of our love,  
The best the brother, or the friend can  
pay.  
Wisbech April  
9, 1763.

Psalm CXLVIII. by CHRISTOPHER  
SMART, M. A.

**H** ALLELUJAH! kneel and sing  
Praises to the heav'nly king;  
To the God supremely great,  
Hallelujah in the height.

2 Praise him, arch-angelic band,  
Ye that in his presence stand;  
Praise him ye that watch and pray,  
Michael's myriads in array.

3 Praise him, sun, at each extrem,  
Orient streak, and western beam;  
Moon and stars of mystic dance,  
Silv'ring in the blue expanse.

4 Praise him, O ye heights, that soar  
Heav'n and heav'n for evermore;  
And ye streams of living rill  
Higher yet and purer still.

5 Let them praise his glorious name,  
From whose fruitful word they came:  
And



And they first began to be  
As he gave the great decree.

6 Their constituent parts he sounds  
For duration without bounds;  
And their covenant has seal'd,  
Which shall never be repeal'd.

7 Praise the Lord on earth's domains;  
Praise, ye mutes, that sea contains;  
They that on the surface leap,  
And ye dragons of the deep.

8 Batt'ring hail, and fires that glow,  
Steaming vapours, plummy snow;  
Wind and storm, his wrath incur'd,  
Wing'd and pointed at his word.

9 Mountains of enormous scale.  
Every hill and every vale;  
Fruit trees of a thousand dies,  
Cedars that perfume the skies!

10 Beasts that haunt the woodland maze,  
Nibbling flocks and droves that graze;  
Reptiles of amphibious breed,  
Feather'd millions form'd for speed.

11 Kings, with Jesus for their guide,  
Peopled regions far and wide;  
Heroes of their country's cause,  
Princes, judges of the laws.

12 Age and childhood, youth and maid,  
To his name your praise be paid;  
For his word is worth alone  
Far above his crown and throne.

13 He shall dignify the crest  
Of his people, raised and blest;  
While we serve with praise and pray'rs,  
All in Christ his saints and heirs.

*The above is a specimen of a new intended  
poetical version of the psalms of David to  
be published by the same gentleman.*

EPIGRAM.

WHAT Halcyon days, they cried,  
would follow peace!  
Plenty would teem and all our burthens  
cease  
Instead of that, a new excise we see,  
And e'en our apples must not grow Scot-  
free. AN OLD WESTMINSTER.

*Lines written by Mr. POPE, in an Ar-  
bour at a Gentleman's Country Seat.*

WHAT are these noon-tide bow-  
ers and solemn shades,  
Those gliding streams; and evening col-  
onades,  
But soft recesses for the uneasy mind,  
To sigh unheard in to the passing wind?

So the struck deer in some sequester'd  
part  
Lies down to die, the arrow near his  
heart;  
There hid in Shades, and pining day by  
day,  
Inly he bleeds, and melts his soul away.

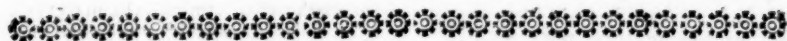
*On the new Excise on CYDER and PERRY.*

SAD sons of Devon—your hard fate  
deplorable!  
Must cyder, perry, cheer your hearts no  
more!  
Scotland! secure and safe thy climate  
lies,  
Not hurt or injur'd by the late excise.  
No pear or apple in thy orchards grows,  
Thy autumn's product only crabs and  
sloes,  
And harsh, indeed, and cruel were our  
laws,  
To lay an impost on thy hips and hawes.  
All other duties she may safely slight;  
But tax her oatmeal, and you starve her  
quite.  
With good allies this would be hard to  
deal,  
Robbing their clans of their best Sunday's  
meal:  
Famine and meagre want would soon suc-  
ceed,  
To find mens chief support beyond the  
Tweed.  
This, this would heighten and alarm the  
fears.  
Of peasants, parsons, commoners and  
peers.  
Then listen, B---te, to thy good friend's  
request,  
Tax not their oatmeal---and you leave  
'em blest.

ADDRESS from a certain City.

PLUMP'D up with plumb-pudding,  
plumb-dumpling and porridge,  
We your M---y's Mayor, court, and com-  
mons of N---h,  
In our notions of liberty never mistak-  
en,  
And "firm as your M---y's virtues  
unshaken\*,"  
Return you our thanks by our friend  
Mr. B---n  
Our thanks for a peace, now you are vic-  
torious,  
As lasting and safe as 'tis happy and glori-  
ous §.  
\* Vid. address before the preliminaries.  
§ Vid. address after the preliminaries.  
Grosvenor Square,  
April 4, 1763.

C c



## Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

*Naples, March 7.*



IN the 26th past died at Cerqueto, a country house near Civitella, Dr. John Antony Bondini, aged 117. He had followed the profession of physic ninety-five years. His memory was not in the least impaired, and till the very last he preserved all his faculties of body and of mind. He was twice married: by his first wife he had five sons, and by the second two sons. He always ate salted meat and fruit, and during the month of March never stirred abroad.

### L O N D O N.

*Monday the 18th.* Their excellencies M. Querini, and M. Morosini, ambassadors extraordinary from the Republic of Venice to the court of London, made their public entry into this city. They landed at Tower-wharf from Greenwich about three o'clock in the afternoon, and from thence proceeded through the city in the following order: 1st, The king's marshals; two and two; 2d, Lord Guildford's coach drawn by six grey horses; 3d, Thirty eight footmen, two and two, in very rich liveries; 4th, gentlemen and pages on horseback, two and two; a band of musick; two state-coaches, with two other coaches of his majesty, which were followed by the coaches of the princess dowager of Wales, the duke of York's, the duke of Cumberland's, and the princess Amelia's; after which proceeded the grand state-coach drawn by eight horses decorated with ribbons, and the top of the coach with four plumes of feathers; and another state-coach with six horses, both empty; then another state-coach drawn by lord Northumberland's horses, in which were the two ambassadors, which were followed by several noblemen's coaches. The coaches and liveries of the ambassadors were extremely rich and elegant, and were universal

*Thursday the 21st.* Between eleven and twelve o'clock, their excellencies Messrs. Querini and Morosini, ambassadors extraordinary from the Republic of Venice, set off from Somerset House to St. James's, to deliver their credentials to his majesty, in the same state as they made their public entry into this city on Monday. The three state coaches, however, which last time appeared empty, were this day filled, and in Pall-Mall his royal highness the duke of York joined the procession.

The titular L—, who, on a late melancholy occasion, proposed treating the citizens of London with strange and unheard-of contempt, for nobly exerting themselves in defence of that inestimable jewel, LIBERTY, ought (before he shewed his open dislike to trade and tradesmen) to have considered, whether his own fortune had not received an addition from trade: his wife is descended from a citizen, and, if we mistake not, his mother was a merchant's daughter: be that as it may, his original and noble blood (like the river Mole, which takes its name from its running under ground) has mingled with and crept through plebeian veins almost two centuries, before it emerged again into dignity. Though the good folks, who give the public the pedigrees of the great, take great pains to conceal their lordships intermarriages with citizens daughters, by telling us, that his lordship married the sole heiress of Andrew Freeport, of Wanstead in Essex, or Greenwich in Kent, Esq; instead of honest Mr. Andrew Freeport, of London, merchant; yet, if it was carefully looked into, it would be found that half the nobility are some way related to city families. The duke of Bedford's title of baron Howland of Streatham was given him in honour of Mr. Howland, who was a citizen, and his grace's ancestor on the mother's side; and the earls of Essex and Coventry, the lords Craven, Ward, Leigh of Stoneley, and Onslow, are all descended from

LORD-MAYORS of the CITY of  
L O N D O N. It

It is thought, that if the excise on cyder should (through the obduracy of the farmers in cutting down their apple-trees, or feeding their hogs with the apples) fall short of what is expected from it, that an excise on water will be necessary, as that can be gauged as well as any other liquor.--- Vespasian laid an excise on urine, and when his godlike son expostulated with him on the odiousness of the tax, he gave him a piece of money to smell to, raised by that tax, which Titus could not deny to be as sweet as a violet.

The excise on beer, ale, spirituous and other exciseable liquors, even during a time of war, is computed to amount to 1,100,000*l.* a year; and is collected from above 300,000 people. The duty on malt, with the additional duty on mum, cyder, and Perry, is taken to amount yearly to 750,000*l.* which is collected from more hands than the former: And the duty on soap, candles, and skins, amounts to a considerable sum annually: But the excise on ale and beer in Scotland is farmed at only 33,500*l.* a year.

It has been remarked in France, that M. de Grosbois, president of the parliament of Dijon, who died twenty years ago, left Father Grosbois his son, who entered into the jesuits society against his father's inclination, an annuity of 1500 livres, to be paid him when that society should be abolished in France; "For, (said he) according to all the found maxims of good government, that society cannot subsist; but must sooner or later be suppressed."

Amongst the effects of a congregation of jesuits seized in a city of Auvergne, was found a picture, representing a large ship, in which was St. Ignatius at the head of the founders of all the other orders, a jesuit at the helm, several long-boats along-side, in which were the pope, the king of France, the emperor, cardinals, archbishops, bishops, abbés, monks, and others, stretching out their hands to St. Ignatius, who seems to authorize some jesuits to take them on board the vessel, which denotes the church. There are some other very singular and extravagant figures in this painting. It was not sold, but carried to the officer of the clerk of the parliament.

To the honour of the fair sex, we learn by a letter from Copenhagen of March 15, that the Royal Academy

there for painting, sculpture, and architecture, in a full assembly held by them on the 5th, admitted the margravine of Baden-Dourlach, a member of that honourable society, purely out of regard to the many fine specimens she had given them of her excellency in drawing, both in crayons and oil, and not out of the least compliment to her birth, her performances having been long thought worthy to entitle the drawer to that honour, before the hand they came from was known.

The 4th. instant at noon the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with their Ladies, went in procession to St. Bride's church in Fleet-street, according to annual custom. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's, in the course of which the following

*Report of the State of the City Hospitals was read before the Governors.*

*St. Bartholomew's.*

Cured and discharged from this hospital	6178
Trusses given by a private hand to	20
Trusses given by the hospital to	28
Buried this year	300
Remaining under cure	536

In all 7152

*St. Thomas's Hospital.*

Cured and discharged from this hospital	6396
Buried this year	396
Remaining under cure	480
Out patients	220

Total 7468

*Christ's Hospital.*

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, ten whereof were instructed in the mathematics	124
Buried the last year	10
Remaining in this hospital	972

Total 1106

*Bridewell Hospital.*

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	634
Maintained in several trades, &c.	69

Total 730

*Bethlem Hospital.*

Admitted into this hospital	207
Cured	150
Buried	78
Ec 2	Re-

Remaining under cure ——— 231

Total 666

The entertainment that was afterwards given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, far surpassed any that has been given on the occasion; it consisted of 1130 dishes, which were served up at three tables, besides a large sideboard, and a rich desert.

The court of aldermen, we are informed, intend shortly to make some regulations in a grievance long and frequently complained of, we mean the insolence of the watermen; and that they will be so regulated, as to prevent any insult to persons plying; and that their fares will be also regulated, so as to prevent their being dissatisfied at any time; which will be a reciprocal benefit and pleasure to them and the public.

We hear that about two hundred gentlemen, who in their business consume a prodigious quantity of coals, are determined to supply themselves with that article at a much easier rate than has been done heretofore, by employing constantly 50 or 60 ships of their own, in fetching up coals from Newcastle, Sunderland, &c.

Sir Ludwick Grant, and Mr. Grant, of Grant in Scotland, in imitation of the commissioners of forfeited estates, have invited any reduced soldiers to settle on their new ground in the counties of Inverness, Murray, and Banff. They promise from five to fifteen acres of land rent free for seven years, (afterwards paying 1s. per acre per annum for twelve years,) timber for building, moss or peat ground for firing, and lime-stone from the quarries.

On the 14th instant, Paul Lewis, the famous highwayman, was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, for assaulting farmer Brown, near Harrow on the Hill, firing a pistol at him, and putting him in bodily fear.—*See a print of him in our last Magazine, drawn from the life, and esteemed a very great likeness.*

On the 15th instant, about half an hour after eight o'clock in the morning, Mr. John Rice, the beggar, was brought in a coach from the Poultry Compter to the Old Bailey; as soon as he got out of it he fainted away, and was carried into the Queen's-Head, where he remained about a quarter of an hour to refresh himself, but appeared extremely dejected, and shed tears, and was so

weak that he was obliged to be led into court, where he fainted away again. About half an hour after nine his trial came on, before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield. He was indicted for forging a letter of attorney, and uttering the same knowing it to be forged, in the name of A. Pearce, Widow of H. Pearce, Esq; of Eedell in Yorkshire. The sum the indictment was laid for was only 500 l. though he had transferred of this lady's stock 19,900 l. Mr. Fennoulet, one of the clerks of the South-sea House, was the first witness called, who proved the filling up the letter of attorney. Mr. Lowth, another clerk of the South-sea House, proved the filling up the transfer, saw Rice execute it, and swore that he witnessed the same. Mr. Ball, the supervisor, proved the letter of attorney, denied it being her handwriting, and deposed she never gave him any such power. No other witness was called on behalf of the prosecution. The court then acquainted Mr. Rice it was his time to make his defence, who answered he had nothing to say, but desired some gentlemen might be called to his character; two of which were sworn, who spoke of him as a person of credit in his profession. The court acquainted him, where proofs were positive, character would have little weight, so no more were called. Mr. Rice then pleaded for mercy, and entreated his lordship to use his endeavours with his majesty in his behalf, and urged in his favour, that he had been offered protection at Cambray, if he would have changed his religion. The jury, without any hesitation, brought him in guilty, and Mr. Akerman was ordered to take him into custody. He was dressed in a suit of light-grey, trimmed with black, and had a bag-wig on; he was indulged with being at the inner bar, and was allowed a chair, seemed much affected, and shed tears most part of the time.

About five in the evening he was again brought up to the bar, with the other prisoners, to receive sentence of death, which was past upon them, in a most pathetic and moving manner, by the new recorder.—*See a print of Mr. Rice in our last Magazine, drawn from the life.*

Among those cast for transportation on Thursday is James Freaque, for entering the shop of Mr. Portal, on Ludgate

gate-Hill, and demanding a fool. threatening his life unless he complied with his demand: on being arraigned, he pleaded guilty.

At this sessions seven convicts received sentence of death.

*Extra of a letter from Gibraltar, March 10.*

"The first lieutenant of the Isis went out to shoot gulls; but not having killed any, the purser laughed at him, and told him he was but a bad marksman. The lieutenant answered, he could shoot as well as any person in the garrison. The purser replied, I'll hold you half a guinea that you don't hit me with a single ball at the distance of forty yards: *Done*, says the lieutenant, and let us immediately go ashore and try. Accordingly they both went ashore to the dock-yard, and the lieutenant measured out the ground; but instead of forty yards he measured but twenty-three; and there being a wooden horse for the support of the cables, he rested his piece on it, and aimed at the purser at the dock-gate. The centinel asked him what he was going about: he answered, only to shoot an old purser that is weary of his life. He then called to the purser (who stood facing him) to know if he was ready, who answered he was; on which he fired, and the ball tore the purser's foot and leg, in so terrible a manner, that the surgeon was obliged to cut off his leg immediately, a mortification ensued in the remaining part of his limb; and the next day the old man gave up the ghost. The lieutenant yielded up himself a prisoner directly, and yesterday he was tried and found guilty; but his sentence is respited till his majesty's pleasure is known. He said but little at his trial: his own captain, and several others, gave him a very good character."

A gentlewoman at Newbury, who had not lain in above three weeks, saw the nurse who attended her, playing with another of her children at the window, which was two stories high; and the child being a sprightly one, all of a sudden sprang out of the nurse's arms, who reaching after it hastily, very luckily preserved its life, by catching hold of its petticoats; but the unfortunate mother, who had seen only the first part of this melancholy scene, fell into strong convulsion fits, in which she continued some hours, and then died, without ever being sufficiently recovered to know that the child had been preserved.

From Penzance in Cornwall we have an account, that in that neighbourhood a wolf, which broke loose from a collection of wild beasts that a fellow had been shewing at a country fair, had before the letter was dispatched killed several sheep, one labouring man, and a child that unluckily fell in his way; that there were then four or five different parties scouring the fields in pursuit of him, being properly armed, and having with them many bull-dogs, and others of different species; so that it is hoped an end will be put to the creature before he will have it in his power to do much more damage.

One of the men belonging to the *Active* which took the *Hermione*, who had for some time past fixed his quarters at a public-house at Portsmouth, came to town with his landlord, in search of his wife, from whom he had been absent about five years, and after some enquiry, found she had been married to another man the preceding Thursday; the tar pleaded his prior right, and insisted on having his wife back again, which the new husband readily agreed to. The sailor, putting his hand into his pocket, said, "Here, friend, accept of a couple of guineas for the service you have done my wife;" and afterwards set out with her and his landlord, in a landau and four for Portsmouth.

On Saturday night, the 9th instant, about nine o'clock, some recruits, confined in the Savoy, said to be enlisted in the East-India company's service, rose upon the centinels, forced their arms from them, and took the keys from the turnkey, in order to make their escape. The recruits being in possession of the pieces, fired upon the centinels without side, and wounded them both; (the hand of one was so shattered that it was forced to be cut off yesterday:) by this time the guards in the barracks were alarmed, and a party came just time enough to prevent their escape; but could not prevail upon them to lay down their arms till they had fired upon them, by which three of them were killed on the spot, two more are since dead of their wounds, and two others are so bad that they are not expected to live many hours. Seven others were also wounded, but not dangerously. This so terrified the rest, that they immediately desisted. Near 200 unhappy wretches are confined



fined in that prison, most of whom expect very soon to be put on board a ship in order to be sent to the East-Indies, to the company's service, many of them it is said, contrary to their inclinations, as they understood that they were to serve his majesty.

On Friday night the 8th instant, one Edmund Collins, alias Bennet, a sailor, late belonging to the Duke Man of war, was committed to the Gatehouse by Sir John Fielding, charged with a violent assault upon a petty sea officer, the same evening in the Strand, supposed with an intent to rob; and upon his examination there appeared strong suspicion that the said Collins, alias Bennet, actually belonged to a gang, who have lately committed several robberies, and other outrages, in the streets; and before his commitment to prison, a number of sailors appeared, and gave an account of his being a most desperate fellow, and that he had lately cut, maimed, and wounded, several of his own ship-mates in a barbarous manner; when his commitment was signed, the rest of the sailors desired to conduct him to prison themselves, which they did in great triumph. On Saturday morning the same body of sailors applied to the above magistrate, requesting that Collins, alias Bennet, might be re-examined, and that they might have the satisfaction of conducting him from the gaol to the justice's house; which being granted, and six o'clock in the evening fixed, they accordingly attended the prisoner from the Gatehouse to Bow-street, carrying a flag before him. When he was examined before John Cox, Esq; and by him detained on the oaths of William Raycraft and Joshua Task, for wounding them in a dangerous manner with a cut-las, the one in the arm, the other in the thigh: he was also charged with cutting off the finger of Patrick Bryan, who could not appear.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Clonmell, in Ireland, dated March 25, 1763.*

"Wednesday last ended our assizes, at which a most important point, and of very material consequence to this kingdom was determined. Saturday, Stephen Burke, alias Capt. Squib, was found guilty of cutting the tongue and lip of William Howey, and received sentence of death to be hanged. Tuesday, John Dwyer was found guilty of high treason, in levelling walls and hedges, and march-

ing in a warlike manner, with many others; and received sentence to be hanged and quartered. They are both to be executed on Thursday next at Burroloeah, about twenty miles from hence, a place where they usually rendezvoused. They were convicted on the clearest evidence, and so full, as left them no opportunity for pleading any defence. The judge expatiated largely and most judiciously on the nature of their crimes, and concluded, by recommending strongly to their superiors, to inculcate in the minds of those unhappy wretches a proper obedience and thorough sense of the happiness they may enjoy under so mild a government. Six more were found guilty of riots, and sentenced to be whipt, two at a time, three market days, confined three months, and fined one mark each. About forty of them remained in gaol for trial, and we hear a special commission will be obtained for that purpose, after the return of the judges of the present circuit. Bills of indictment for high treason are already found against several of this number, one of whom is a man of considerable property.

At the assizes of Clonmell, the Gentlemen of the grand jury raised 300 guineas by subscription, to be distributed among such as apprehended those disturbers of the public peace.

A man, having the appearance of a captain in the navy, came to the shop of Mr. Snow, jeweller, on Ludgate-hill, and, after looking at many rings, some of which were too expensive, and others not good enough, at length he confined his choice to two, which he said came within his purchase, one valued at five guineas, the other at five pounds: and accordingly desired a servant might go with him to his brother's near Temple-bar for a lady to make choice of one of them. A boy being sent with him, with orders to bring one ring back, and money for the other; when they came to the King's Head Tavern the corner of Chancery-lane, the pretended captain went in, and after calling for wine, asked the boy for the paste buckles he had been looking at, which the lad knew nothing of, but which the sharper insisted on his fetching. The boy told him he had orders to carry back either the rings or money, and was unwilling to return without them, but the villain's threats at length overcoming his resolution,

solution, the boy went home for the buckles, and in the mean time the noble captain made off with his booty.

About fifteen years since, the mistress of Clifford's Inn coffee-house, Fleet-street, died, with strong suspicion of being murdered by her niece, who lived servant with her, which occasioned her being taken up, and marks of violence appeared upon the body. The niece declared it was occasioned thus: her aunt being in liquor, fell against the stove, and hurt herself so much, as to cause her immediate death; upon which the body was re-buried, and the affair dropt. She died in good circumstances, and left all to the said niece, who went to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and settled, at the end of the last peace, where she murdered a boy (who was put apprentice to her) in a most shocking manner, by chopping off his toes and fingers joint by joint, and fracturing his skull, &c. for which she was hanged; and in the morning of her execution, declared that she really murdered her aunt in England.

We hear from Corke, an elderly woman was observed to drop a bundle in the street. The cries of a child being heard at the same instant, occasioned some suspicion, upon which the woman was secured, and the bundle examined and found to contain a new-born infant, which she had been going to throw into the river, but being in liquor, let it fall out of her hands there. For the more quick dispatch, she had filled the bag, wherein the infant was, with stones: It is said a sum of money was found in her pocket, which is supposed to have been given her by the inhuman parent for committing the horrid deed. She was committed to the city gaol, and proper care ordered to be taken of the child.

#### MARRIAGES.

John Newton, Esq; of Irnham in Lincolnshire, to Miss Thicknes, of Balterley in Staffordshire. — Butler, of Calcas, Esq; heir to the late Earl of Arran, at St. George's church, Hanover-square, to Miss Stracey, niece to the Earl Powis. — At Edinburgh, James Montgomery, Esq; Joint Solicitor-General, to Miss Scot of Killcarn. — At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Stucley Lucas, son of Robert Lucas, Esq; of Castle-Grove in Devonshire, to Miss Gayer, the only daughter of James Gayer, Esq; of Rockbear. — At Bath,

the Rev. Mr. Carylton, to Miss Molly Winstanley, daughter of — Winstanley, Esq; of that city. — Samuel Hands, Esq; of Coventry, to Miss Bird, of Dover-street. — The widow Cleasy, aged 83, (relict of the late Mr. Cleasy, who died in September last, and left her 5000 l. at Egham) to a gentleman's gardener, aged 24. The bride was so infirm, that two of her grandchildren were obliged to support her to and from church. — At Streatham, Mr. Palmer, to Miss Susannah Spicer, of Tooting. — At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Bury, to Miss Cumberland. — The Rev. Mr. Temple Chevallier, rector of Baddingham and Cransford in Suffolk, to Miss Fiske of Essex. — In St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, Mr. Abraham Moses, a Jew Merchant, to Miss Ever Joseph. — At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. Christopher of Richmond, to Miss Hafsley. — The Rev. Mr. Harrod, chaplain to the Princess Dowager of Wales, to Miss Bail, daughter to the Rev. Mr. Ball, Dean of Chichester. — Mr. Henry Compton, of Chancery lane, to Miss Nancy Skill, of Grosvenor-street. — At Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, Mr. Richard Corrie, to Miss Turton, daughter of Joseph Turton, Esq; — John Dalby, Esq; Recorder of Reading, to Miss Compton, daughter to the late Sir William Compton, of Hurst, in Berkshire. — Mr. Lowther, in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Lochley, of St. Paul's Church-yard. — Mr. Hollis, Purveyor of the New Forest, to Miss Coleman of Lyndhurst. — At Cooper's in Essex, Thomas William le Crag, Esq; of Alderney, to Miss Sukey Uffindell, of Epping.

At Chelsea-church, Mr. Darville, merchant, to Miss Gibson of Chelsea. — At St Paul's Deptford, Mr. Frederick Rider, sugar-baker, on Bennett's hill, near Doctors Commons, to Miss Eleanor Markland of Aldermanbury. — At Longden in Staffordshire, George Byrd, Esq; of Claybrooke, in Leicestershire, to Miss Parkhurst, the only daughter and heiress of Dormer Parkhurst, Esq; of Hanch Hall in the said county of Stafford. — At Brimingham, Peter Salter, Esq; of Coventry, to Miss Nancy Bowyer, of Sutton-Colfield. — At Stourbridge in Worcestershire, Mr. Jeremiah Sawyer, a wealthy clothier, to Miss Sarah Dutton of Bridgenorth.

DEATHS.

## DEATHS.

In the 50th year of his age, at his house in Albemarle-street, of the small pox, the Right Hon. James Earl Waldegrave, Viscount Chewton, Lord Steward of the Dutchy of Cornwall, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the Lords of the Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. His Lordship was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the late King, which he resigned in December 1752, on being appointed, by his Majesty, Governor to his Grandson, the Prince of Wales, our present gracious Sovereign. His Lordship married in December 1754, Miss Drax, daughter to Henry Drax, Esq; member of parliament for Wareham, which lady dying, he, on the 15th of May 1759, married Maria, second daughter to Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had two daughters.—Prince Joseph Maria, third son of the Hereditary Princy of Saxony, at Dresden, in the 20th year of his age.—Near Ballynahinch, in Ireland, James Martin, aged 112 years, during all which he scarcely had one turn of sickness of any kind. He held a large farm, in which he constantly laboured till near his death, and drove his own plough through the season at 107. He was remarkable for never having drank strong drink, and living on the most plain and homely diet through all his time. He was above 80 years married to one woman (who is still alive) and has left a large family of children, grand children, and great grandchildren behind him.—At his house in Burlington-street, Arthur Manby, Esq;—At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Charles Erskine of Alva, Lord Justice Clerk.—At Konisberg, Count de Guasco, late governour of Schweidnitz, of an apoplexy.—At

Colchester, Samuel Savill, Esq; who was one of the representatives in parliament for that town in 1741.—Mr. Burr, apothecary, in Friday-street.—At Brompton, Doctor Bucknall.—At Worcester, in the 63d year of his age, David Chapeau, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of General Pulteney's regiment of foot, and Town-Major of the fort and garrison of Gibraltar.—Of a mortification, occasioned by cutting off a corn about three years ago, Mr. Wenman, master of the punch-house behind the Royal-Exchange. It is said he died worth 40,000l.—At Highgate, Miss Roberts.—At Monaco, the Hon. Mrs. Child, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Luxborough.—At her father's house in Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Miss Mary Dellen.—At Edinburgh, Capt. James Hart, of Col. Monson's regiment.—John Goodwin, Esq; late alderman of Lynn in Norfolk.—At Wells, in the county of Somerset, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, one of the canons of that cathedral.—At Dulwich, William Brickland, Esq;—At Paris, in the 26th year of her age, Mary-Genevieve-Louisa Gaultier de Chiffreville, widow of Charles O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, Viscount Clare, a Peer of Ireland, and Marshal of France.—The lady of Sir John Rufel, Bart. at his house in Duke-street, St. James's.—At Eton, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Sleech, relict of Dr. Richard Sleech, Canon of Windsor.—In Dublin, the Right Rev. Dr. George Marlay, Bishop of Dromore.—At Quatford, near Bridgnorth, aged 83, the Rev. Mr. Higgs, vicar of that place; and notwithstanding his living was not worth more than 25l. per ann. by his extraordinary parsimony and industry, he heaped together some thousand pounds.—At Lyons, in his way to Montpellier, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, John Lockyer, Esq; of Great Ealing in Middlesex.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

*Please to observe, that in the engraved plan of Charing-cross, and parts adjacent, given with this number, what is called the verge of the court, is carefully marked out. It begins at that side of Northumberland gate nearest Charing-cross, and continues to the end of Privy-garden, including all the parts from the street down to the Thames; only observe that it stops in Great Scotland-yard, at the gates which open to go to the back of Northumberland-house. On the other side of the way, it begins with that part at the Axe and Gate in King-street, and reaches up on the same side to the pastry-cooks, at the corner of Spring-garden, and so into St. James's-park, Green-park, Hyde-park, Kensington-park and palace; but the crossing from the Green-park to Hyde-park is not in the verge; Cave viator, si—The verge commences again from the pastry-cooks, the corner of Spring-garden, over to the Gun-Tavern, and to the Red-cross inclusive; including also the King's Meuse, and the back part of a public house called the Barn, with a door into the Meuse; noted for news, and good usage; the plan will show the several parts more fully.*





